

Weather

Fine and milder today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.8 and the minimum 28, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45 and 19.8.

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BERLIN ALARMED AT APPEARANCE OF BOLSHEVIK LEADER

Coming Of Radek And
Other Russians Causes
Fear Of Anarchy

SPLIT MAY RESULT

Rhine Provinces Talk Of
Organising Republic Sep-
arate From Berlin

LOOK FOR ALLIES

Germans Think Foch's
Armies Will Occupy Cap-
ital To Prevent Chaos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 1.—The Vos-
sche Zeitung characterises Radek's
appearance at the Spartacus Con-
gress as an unparalleled impudence
and says that if his presence in Ber-
lin is tolerated it means submission
to a Russian dictatorship and the
resumption of war with the Entente.
Copenhagen, January 1.—The
presence of Radek and his fellow
Bolsheviks in Berlin has alarmed the
inhabitants of Berlin, who are
beginning to comprehend that the
Bolsheviks aim to make Germany
the base for attacks on the Entente
and the belief is growing that an
Allied army will march through the
Brandenburg Gate and occupy Ber-
lin unless Bolshevism is suppressed.
The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
states that the Bolshevik agents still
have 12,000,000 marks to spend in
propaganda in Berlin, that Radek
has disappeared and that Dr. Liebk-
necht, appreciating the danger of
the situation, moved in the Spartacus
Congress a resolution that the
Spartacus party should participate
in the election of the National As-
sembly. Rosa Luxemburg violently
denounced that proposal, which was
defeated by 63 votes to 23.

Talk Of Rhine Republic
London, December 31.—Reuter's
special correspondent at Cologne, in
a message dated the 25th, em-
phasises the difficulties of under-
standing what is going on in Berlin.
He says that the telegraph is doubt-
less controlled by the party tem-
porarily on top. The feeling in
Cologne is that Berlin may stew in
its own juice, and the Rhineland
discredit her politicians, none of
whom inspires enthusiasm. Owing
to his not meddling in politics Mar-
shall von Hindenburg is the only
man mentioned with respect. There
is a growing feeling in Cologne that
separation from Berlin is the only
hope of safety and the idea of a
Rheinisch-Westfälische Republic is
now being merged in a larger scheme
for a West Deutsche Republic, in-
cluding possibly Hanover.

Meanwhile the main desire of the
Army of Occupation is to finish the
business as soon as possible and re-
turn home.

Government Frames Program

Amsterdam, December 31.—A
message from Berlin states that the
new Government has issued a man-
ifesto declaring its policy until the
National Assembly is established, in-
cluding socialisation, the taking
over of war profits, the creation of
work for the unemployed, promotion
of national defense, the disarmament
of unauthorised persons, securing
peace as quickly as possible and re-
presentation of the German Republic
abroad by new men with new spirit.
London, January 2.—It appears
that the industrial troubles in Up-
per Silesia are due to the activities
of Russian Bolsheviks who, accord-
ing to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeit-
ung, hope to compel an outbreak
of civil war in Germany by paralys-
ing the coal supply and the trans-
port of foodstuffs.

Copenhagen, January 1.—The new
German Constitution provides a
People's House and a State House
the members of the latter to be
appointed by the Federal Parlia-
ment. It is proposed to subdivide
Prussia into several states.

Amsterdam, January 1.—A mes-
sage from Heidelberg states that
(Continued on Page 8)

Bratiano Returns To Power



EX-PREMIER BRATIANU
Former Premier Bratiano of
Rumania, under whom Rumania
entered the war on the side of the
Allies, has again returned to power
as premier.

Britain And Holland Reach Agreement On Position Of Kaiser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, January 3.—The Tele-
graaf learns that an agreement has
been reached between the British
and Dutch Governments regarding
the position of the ex-Kaiser.

MORE WOMEN NEEDED IN RELIEF WORK ROOMS

Urgent Call Is Made For Volun-
teers To Handle Big Pro-
duction Program

An urgent call is out for American
women of Shanghai to volunteer for
service in the local war relief work
rooms, occasioned by the mapping out
of a definite, comprehensive plan of
activities toward relieving the Siberian
situation during the next six months.
The women are wanted both in the
American Red Cross work rooms and
in the work rooms of the British
Women's Work Association. For the
next six months the production
schedule of the American Red Cross
work rooms at 188 Klange Road has
been standardised to concentrate on
the production of hospital supplies.
The value of the output is expected
to be around Tls. 6,000 monthly. In
the B.W.W.A. rooms the work will
centralise on the output of gauze
surgical dressings. When Mr. Castle
was in Shanghai he allotted to this
producing center the turn-out of
97,000 of these dressings. The
B.W.W.A. rooms are specially
equipped for the making of these.
In fact, all the dressings of this sort
made so far for the American Red
Cross have been turned out from the
B.W.W.A. rooms. And the work is
such that it may not be given over to
the Chinese helpers. Thus it is a
question of more women volunteers.
And the maintenance of the supply
of relief products designated as Shang-
hai's share depends on a speedy and
adequate response. The working
hours are from 9 to 12 in the forenoon
and from 2 p.m. till sunset.

WORLD SILVER OUTPUT DECREASED LAST YEAR

Increased Production Predicted
From Mexico This Year But
No Big Drop In Price

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—Mocatta and
Goldsmid's annual review states that
despite the high prices the world's
production of silver again decreased in
1918 but the more settled conditions in
Mexico should tend to increase the
production there. The clause in the
Pittman Act governing the purchase
of silver to replace the dollars which
have been melted down should prevent
a fall much below forty-seven pence
per ounce, which is the approximate
parity in England of G.31 per ounce
in New York.

Poland And Germany Clash Over Control Of Posen, With Battles On Border

City Reported In Hands Of Poles But Berlin Is Said To
Have Despatched Troops To Stop
Their Progress

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 4.—(Via Lyons and
Koukaza). A message from Posen
states that the police-headquarters,
the railway station, all the public
buildings and the banks of Ostrovo are
in the hands of the Poles. The same
state of affairs exists at Skamierzyce
and Krotocin.
Order is gradually being restored in
Posen, where the telephone and postal
services have been restored. The
newspapers will be published shortly.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, January 2.—A mes-
sage from Berlin states that the
situation in the province of Posen
is critical. The Poles occupy the
town of Posen and the eastern part
of the province and also the rail-
roads, and have issued a proclama-
tion announcing the re-union of
the country with Poland. Several
conflicts have occurred near the
frontier between Germans and Poles
in the course of which the Germans
employed artillery and defeated the
Poles.

Padewski Directs Attack
London, January 1.—The latest
news of the situation in Posen, re-
ceived via Berlin, is that the Poles
have stormed the artillery stores, dis-
tributed rifles and hand-grenades,
captured the railway station, occupied
the railway to the frontier of the pro-
vince of Posen and surrounded and
bombarded the barracks as the
garrison refused to surrender.

It is believed that Padewski is
directing the attack. It is estimated
that 200 persons have been killed.
The Times correspondent at War-
saw states that at a conference of
Polish and German delegates of Lithu-
ania on December 18, the Poles de-
manded permission to organise a
militia against the advancing Bolsh-
eviki. The Germans refused and said
that the formation of a militia to keep
internal order could only be permitted
if each militiaman signed a written
undertaking not to fight the Soviet
forces and they added that Vilna and
Minsk would be handed over to the
Bolsheviks when evacuated by the
Germans.
The Poles have broken off conversa-
tions with the Ukrainian Bolsheviks
and have begun to bombard Lemberg
which is invested on three sides.
Copenhagen, January 1.—A mes-
sage from Berlin says that Herr Noske
has ordered the 5th German division
to meet the advancing Poles, who
have crossed the frontier at Skamier-
zyce and are reported to have
occupied Frankfurt-on-Oder. It is
rumored that the Polish Government
at Warsaw has ordered the mobilisa-
tion of the whole of Poland.
The Bolshevik movement is spread-
ing in Upper Silesia and terrorism is
raging in all the mines.
Germans To Fight
Amsterdam, January 1.—Herr
Noske, speaking in Berlin, and Herr
Landsberg, speaking at Breslau, de-
clared that the Berlin government
would use the utmost force to pre-
vent the Czechs and Poles encroach-
ing on German territory.
The Polish agency at Lausanne
states that an army of 40,000 Poles,
with artillery and cavalry, is ad-
vancing on Berlin.
Amsterdam, January 1.—It is
significant that the German news-
papers are urging that more troops
be sent to Posen, confirming the
impression that Germany is deter-
mined to hold on to that town.
Amsterdam, December 31.—Tele-
phoning tonight from Berlin, the
correspondent of the Handelsblad
hints that the obscurity concerning
the situation in Poland is due to the
German official telegraph bureau
manipulating the news. What is
certain is that the Polish nationalist
revolution has won a victory at
Posen, but stories of the Poles
marching on Berlin should be ac-
cepted with caution.
The people of Berlin are more in-
terested in the presence of Radek
and other Bolsheviks, who believe
that if they could only secure con-
trol of Berlin, the Allied troops
would enter the city and then
would come a great opportunity of
inflicting the Allies with Bolshevism.
This is the plan advocated by Dr.
Liebknecht and Radek.
Copenhagen, December 31.—The
Berlin Press Agency is active in al-
leging Polish excesses in Posen. The
newspaper Achtung! asserts there
were Jewish pogroms there on Sun-
day, a mob plundering the houses in
two streets and killing and wound-
ing many Jews. It is stated that thirty
dead have been counted and that a
synagogue was destroyed.

Freight Rates Cut On Atlantic Also

Shipping Board Reduces
Charges On Cargoes At
Least 25 Percent

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 5.—(Receiv-
ed at French Wireless Station).—
The Director of Operations of the
United States Shipping Board an-
nounced a decrease of from 25 to
30 percent in the existing freight
rates at Atlantic ports to South
America, Asia, Japan, Australia and
Africa effective for January and
February loadings.

JAPANESE WILL RECALL HALF OF SIBERIAN ARMY

Staff Announces Retention Of
Some Troops At More
Important Points

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, January 4.—The fol-
lowing declaration of the Japanese
Staff was published in Vladivostok
today:

Having accomplished its aims,
consisting of extricating the Czech-
Slovaks and clearing the district of
the bands of Austrian and German
prisoners of war, the Japanese Com-
mand, pursuant to the declaration of
its government and fearing that the
presence of a numerous army
will impede the transportation of
the requisite supplies for the popu-
lation, intend shortly to recall half
their army from Siberia.
The general situation does not
permit the recalling of the whole of
the forces and therefore the Japan-
ese Command will retain troops at
the more important points where
military operations are being con-
ducted, to preserve order and to
guard the rear of the Allied forces.

In the event of a request from
the Russian authorities, the Japan-
ese Command is also ready to co-
operate to quell the disorders caus-
ed by the Bolsheviks and other ele-
ments outside the zone at present
occupied by their troops.

FRENCH AERO MISSION TO JAPAN COMING HERE

Fliers To Teach Japanese Air-
men Will Arrive Thurs-
day On Sphinx

Nineteen commissioned and 22
non-commissioned officers of the
French Aviation Corps, comprising
the French Aero Mission to Japan,
will arrive here Thursday on the
Messageries Maritimes liner Sphinx
from Paris. The French Govern-
ment is sending 100 aeroplanes of
various types with the Mission and
Japanese fliers will be taught by
the French officers. Many of the
aeroplanes are on the Sphinx and
will be trans-shipped here.

A Japanese colonel, who will wel-
come the Mission on behalf of the
Japanese Government, arrived in
Shanghai yesterday and will accom-
pany the French officers to Japan.
The Sphinx comes from Marseil-
les with a full list of passengers,
cargo, transhipped from the Nera,
will come on the Sphinx.

No sailing date has yet been set
for the return trip to Marseilles.
Outgoing the liner will take 2,400
tons of Chinese tea consigned to the
French Government and 300 tons of
hides and bristles.

The Messageries Maritimes liner
Porpoise, from Port Said and ports,
arrived at Saigon last Saturday and
is due at Shanghai Friday.

The China Mail Steamship Com-
pany liner China, with 650 tons of
cargo for Shanghai merchants and
mail from the United States, left
San Francisco December 28, accord-
ing to a cable received yesterday by
Mr. F. C. Chairman local agent.

BRITISH PLANE REACHES HEIGHT OF 30,500 FEET

One Of Two Flyers Who Break
Altitude Record Has To
Go To Hospital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 2.—A British
biplane yesterday at Ipswich broke
the world's altitude record by
reaching a height of 30,500 feet.
The two airmen were frost-bitten
and one had to be taken to hospital.

Can You Beat It?



—Hungerford in the Pittsburg Sun.

CZECHS AND HUNGARIANS ENGAGE IN HOT FIGHTING

Communication Between Buda-
pest And Vienna Cut After
Czechs Take Pressburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Vienna, January 2.—The Czechs
have entered Pressburg and thus
cut the communications between
Vienna and Budapest.

A message from Prague states
that during the New Year com-
munist demonstrations in Budapest
resulted in street fighting with
machine-guns in which several per-
sons were killed or wounded. The
troops were driven out of their bar-
racks and the Government buildings
are being besieged.

Copenhagen, January 3.—A mes-
sage from Berlin states that severe
fighting has occurred between the
Czechs and the Hungarians at
Pressburg and Marchegg and tele-
phone communication between
Vienna and Budapest is interrupted.

U.S. Relaxes Rules For Siberian Exports

Will Issue Licenses To Con-
signees Instead Of To Ship-
ping Board Officials

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 5.—(Receiv-
ed at French Wireless Station).—
The War Trade Board has an-
nounced that export licenses will
be issued freely to approved consignees
for shipments of all non-conserve
commodities to Siberia. Heretofore
shipments could be consigned only
to representatives of the Shipping
Board at Vladivostok.

Aviators To Survey Air Routes In India

To Lay Out Chain Of Landing
Grounds As Far As
Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—An official
of the Air Ministry states that two
officers of the Royal Air Force are
going to India in order to survey a
further chain of landing grounds
via Burma, Siam, Sumatra, etc., to
the northern territories of Australia.
A giant Handley-Page machine will
be ready for flight by the time the
organisation is completed.

BOLSHEVIK OUTBREAK OCCURS IN BUCHAREST

Rumanian Anarchists Aided By
Russians And Austrians
In Demonstration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bucharest, December 31.—The
local Bolsheviks, in conjunction
with Russian anarchists and Buda-
pest revolutionaries, organised a
demonstration and fired on the
troops replying, killing six and
wounding fifteen. The ring-leaders
were arrested.

WILSON ADDRESSES ROME PARLIAMENT ON NEED OF LEAGUE

Some Substitute For Bal-
ance Of Power Nec-
essary, He Says

IS ONLY SOLUTION

Finds Conception Of League
Of Nations Growing
Everywhere

RECEIVED BY POPE

President's Welcome From
People Of Italy Unsur-
passed Anywhere

(French Wireless)

Rome, January 5.—(Via Lyons
and Koukaza). President Wilson,
accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Wil-
son, yesterday visited the Pantheon,
where the sovereigns of Italy are
buried. After leaving the Pantheon
President Wilson visited the Mil-
itary Academy and then the Academy
of Sciences, which was holding a
session for the occasion. The Pres-
ident made a speech in which he
affirmed that in future science will
not serve any more for destruction
but only to assist the progress of
the human race. At noon President
Wilson lunched at the American
Embassy.

On Saturday afternoon the Pres-
ident was received in audience by
the Pope and by Cardinal Gasparri.
A little later Cardinal Gasparri,
Papal Secretary of State, returned
the President's call at the American
Embassy.

President Wilson left Rome on
Saturday evening at 9.30. He was
accompanied to the railway station
by the King of Italy, the Queen and
the prominent personages who re-
ceived him when he arrived.

Ovation By People

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Rome, January 4.—(Received at
French Wireless Station).—The
whole of Rome seemed thronged at
the railroad station to greet Pres-
ident Wilson. Flags flew every-
where. Every window was filled
with black with people, even
trees and lamp posts were used as
observation posts. Engines whistled
the signal "Viva America!" rising
to a deafening roar as the train
bearing the President rolled into
the station. The huge throng
cheered itself hoarse as the Queen
kissed Mrs. Wilson.

War Veterans Line Route

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 3.—Picked troops
and marines who participated in the
victories of the Piave and Monte
Grappa lined the route along which
President Wilson proceeded, which
was artistically decorated and pro-
fusely beflagged. Masses of specta-
tors everywhere gave President
Wilson a great welcome and the
enthusiasm shown is described as
being without precedent.

In the afternoon President Wilson
called on the Queen Mother and
subsequently was made a citizen of
Rome at the Municipal Palace,
where he delivered an important
speech. A state dinner is to be
given in his honor tonight and to-
morrow he will call on the Pope
and confer with leading Italian
statesmen, after which he will
proceed to Milan and Turin and
some of the Italian industrial
centers.

Speaks Before Parliament

New York, January 3.—Speaking at
the Italian Parliament in Rome
January 3, President Wilson said:

"Your Majesty, Mr. President of the
Chamber: You are bestowing upon me
an unprecedented honor which I
accept because I believe that it is ex-
tended to me as a representative of
the great people for whom I speak
and I am going to take this first
opportunity to say how entirely the
heart of the American people has been
with the great people of Italy. We
have seemed, no doubt, indifferent at
times, to look from a great distance,
but our hearts have never been far
away. All sorts of ties have long
bound the people of the United States
to the people of Italy and when the
people of the United States knowing
this people have witnessed its suffer-
ings, its sacrifices, its heroic action

AMERICA WILL CONTROL EUROPE FOOD RELIEF

Hoover Is Director-General
With Other Allies Represent-
ed On Commission

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 4.—(Via Lyons and
Koukaza).—The Allied governments
have agreed to hand over to Amer-
ican control the revictualing of the
liberated populations of Serbia,
Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poles,
etcetera. A Commission composed
of two representatives of each Gov-
ernment is at present in charge of
this relief work, which manages not
only the furnishing of food, properly
speaking, but which also deals with
questions of finance and transport as
required.

President Wilson has appointed
Mr. Herbert Clark Hoover and Mr.
Norman H. Davis as the American
representatives on this Commission,
which will sit in Paris and of which
Mr. Hoover will be Director-General.
M. Clementel and Vilgrain will re-
present the French Government.
The names of the British and Italian
representatives are not yet known.

Congress Votes Big Sum

To Feed Hungry Peoples

Paris, January 5.—Via Lyons
and Koukaza).—A message from
Washington states that President
Wilson has asked the Congress to
vote a credit of G.8100,000,000 to be
used for the purpose of supplying
food to the populations of Europe
suffering from famine. It is be-
lieved that this credit will be spec-
ially employed to buy foods which
will be sent to certain parts of Western
Russia, Poland and also Austria-
Hungary.

LORD READING APPOINTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Daily
Express states that Lord Reading
has been appointed High Commis-
sioner for the revictualing of
Europe.
London, January 2.—Reuter's
Agency is informed that the Allied
Commission for revictualing Austri-
a has arrived in Vienna. It has been
found that the food shortage in
Austria, especially in Vienna, is very
bad and probably a much more ex-
tensive arrangement than was origi-
nally anticipated may have to be made
for revictualing the population.

700,000 DISCHARGED FROM AMERICAN ARMY

Baker Also Says No Decision
Has Been Reached On
Universal Service

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 5.—(Receiv-
ed at French Wireless Station).—
No decision has been reached by
the War Department on the question
of universal military service, Secre-
tary of War Baker told the House
Military Committee yesterday. He
indicated that no definite project for
a permanent military establishment
would be presented to Congress till
after the peace conference had
finished its work. He said that
700,000 men had been discharged
from the army since the armistice
was signed and another 1,000,000
would be discharged within five
weeks. Asked whether it would be
necessary to keep a large force in
Europe for two years, he said: "We
hope that is not true; we are not
planning for it."

upon the battlefield, we have been bound by a new tide of profound admiration. Then back of it all and through it all, running like the golden thread that wove it together, was our knowledge that the people of Italy had gone into this war for the same exalted principles of right and justice that moved our own people. And so I welcome this opportunity of conveying to you the heartfelt greeting of the people of the United States. Great Tasks Lie Ahead

"But we cannot stand in the shadow of this war without knowing there are things awaiting us which are in some sense more difficult than those we have undertaken because while it is easy to speak of right and justice it is sometimes difficult to work them out in practice and they will require a purity of motive and a disinterestedness of object which the world has never witnessed before in the Council of Nations. It is for that reason that it seems to me that you will forgive me if I lay some of the elements of the new situation before you for a moment.

"The distinguishing fact of this war is that great empires have gone to pieces and the characteristic of those empires was that they held different people reluctantly together under the coercion of force and the guidance of intrigue. The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkan has been that they were accessible to secret influence, that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort and another and that north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together not by sympathy and friendship but by the coercive force of a military power. Now this intrigue is checked and the bands are broken and what are we going to provide anew to cement, to hold, these people together? They have not been accustomed to being independent, they must now be independent.

"I am sure that you recognise this principle as I do that it is not our privilege to say what sort of government they should set up, but we are friends of these people and it is our duty as their friends to see to it that some kind of protection is thrown around them; something, something which will hold them together. There is only one thing that holds nations together if you exclude force and that is friendship and good-will; the only thing that binds men together is friendship, and by the same token the only thing that binds nations together is friendship. Therefore our task at Paris is to organize the friendship of the world, to see to it that all the moral forces that make for right and justice and liberty are united and given a vital organization to which the peoples of the world will readily and gladly respond. In other words our task is no less colossal than this to set up a new international psychology, to have a new real atmosphere. All Agreed On Just Peace

"I am happy to say that in dealings with the distinguished gentlemen who lead your nation and those who lead France and England I feel that atmosphere gathering, that desire to do justice, that desire to establish friendliness, that desire to make peace rest upon right and, with this common purpose, no obstacles need be formidable. The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome. All that any obstacle does with brave men is not to frighten them but to challenge them, so that I ought to be our pride to overcome everything that stands in the way.

"We know that there cannot be an other balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting for the best of all reasons: that it does not stay balanced inside itself and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a makeshift in the affairs of men. Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that this thing must be a thoroughly united League of Nations. What men once considered theoretical and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavor and achievement."

Addresses Leaders of Press
In Rome the representatives of the Italian press were received by President Wilson at the Quirinal this afternoon at 4:30, when the editors-in-chief of the thirty leading papers of all Italy were present. In an address of greeting the Honorable Torre, President of the Italian Press Association, emphasized the necessity for a League of Nations and settlement of all national or racial basis.

Responding to the greeting President Wilson said: "Let me thank you, gentlemen, very warmly for this stirring address because it goes straight to my heart as well as to my understanding. If I had known that this important delegation was coming to see me I would have tried to say something worthy of the occasion. As it is I can say my purpose is certainly expressed in that paper and I believe that the purpose of those associated at Paris is a common purpose.

"Justice and right are big things and in these circumstances they are big with difficulty. Understand I am not foolish enough to suppose that our decisions will be easy to arrive at, but the principles upon which they are to be arrived at ought to be indisputable and I have the conviction that if we do not rise to the expectations of the world and satisfy the souls of great peoples like the people of Italy we shall have the most unenviable distinction in history. Because what is happening now is that the soul of one people is crying to the soul of another and no people in the world with whose sentiments I am acquainted are satisfied with a bargaining settlement. They want a settlement based upon right. . . . (sentence dropped).

"I have done some things that the men of the other nationalities have done. They have done after the people coming from Italy to the United States in a systematic way to see that they were guided to the places and occupations for which they were best prepared and they have won our admiration by this thoughtfulness on their part."

ESTHONIANS ADVANCING, MAY MOVE ON PETROGRAD

Landing Forces Clear Jamina Peninsula, 10,000 Volunteers Join Expedition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, January 1.—An official communiqué issued by the Estonian Government reports:

We silenced the enemy batteries at the villages of Kolga and Walke. Our landing detachments cleared the peninsula of Jamina and Paerispa, capturing some prisoners.

Helsingfors, January 1.—Over 10,000 volunteers have quickly joined the Estonian Auxiliary Expedition. A thousand fugitives belonging to the Russian bourgeoisie class have arrived at the Finnish frontier in order to form fighting units against the Bolsheviks and to embark on an offensive against Petrograd.

Copenhagen, December 31.—A message from Berlin states that panic prevails in Riga on account of the advance of the Bolsheviks, who are less than twenty miles distant. It is stated that the Russian fleet will attempt to put to sea from Kronstadt to meet the British warships in the Baltic. The dreadnoughts Poltava and Sebastopol and some cruisers manned by Letts and Estonians, have already sailed, but they were shelled from the Finnish coast and returned to Kronstadt.

Helsingfors, December 31.—The Estonian Diet has accepted Finnish help in munitions and finance and the danger from the Bolsheviks is somewhat reduced.
Situation in Baltic Worse
London, January 2.—Apparently the situation in the Baltic Provinces is growing worse. A message from Copenhagen states that the commander of the British squadron has declared that he is unable to intervene effectively.
Copenhagen, January 2.—A message from Berlin states that the German troops who have withdrawn a short distance from Riga had to abandon thousands of their comrades and an enormous quantity of property to the Bolsheviks.
Copenhagen, January 2.—A message from Berlin states that the German troops have evacuated Riga in view of the superiority of the Bolshevik army which is approaching that town.

Move British Fleet To Western Baltic

Warships To Withdraw From Eastern Waters Owing To Winter Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—It is announced that British warships are to be withdrawn from the eastern Baltic owing to the wintry conditions but they will remain in the western Baltic.

GORKY WARNS AGAINST ALLIED INTERVENTION

Famous Russian Writer Calls On All Classes To Resist Any Invasion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—An insight into the mentality of the defenders of Bolshevikism is given by the Petrograd correspondent of Le Journal, who telegraphs a message from Maxim Gorky protesting against Allied intervention on the ground that the Bolshevik policy of wholesale destruction is necessary in an uncivilized country. He urges the intellectual classes to rise up against those who desire to establish order and he attacks President Wilson "who is directing the struggle against Russia with the object of repressing above all, the plundering of the country."

Progress Being Made In Fight On Bolsheviks

London, January 2.—Information gathered in Russian quarters by Reuter shows that satisfactory progress is being made in the organization of the effort to combat and overthrow Bolshevikism. The two most important bodies opposing the Bolsheviks are the Government at Omsk, under Admiral Kolchak, which is daily growing in strength and receiving the support of the population of Siberia and the Cossack troops, irrespective of party, and the Government of the North Caucasus, where M. Sasanoff is directing foreign affairs. It is hoped that they will soon combine. The Russian Charge d'Affaires in London is in daily communication with Omsk and Archangel and a regular telegraphic service will shortly be established with the headquarters of General Denikin's army, which was formerly under General Alekseev. This is a thoroughly efficient force of 100,000 men, with many of General Alekseev's officers serving in the ranks and with its headquarters within six hours of the Allied fleet in the Black Sea.

Bolsheviks Capture Ufa Through Larger Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vladivostok, January 4.—The reported capture of Ufa by the Bolsheviks is confirmed in a telegram received by the Czech-Slovak staff informing it: "After a series of reverses, our contingents have been forced to evacuate Ufa."

A message from Perm states that the Siberian forces have crossed the Kama in pursuit of the Bolsheviks. The road to Viatka is open but a quick advance is impossible owing to the condition of the railway and the very severe cold. There have been many cases of frozen limbs on both sides. The whole of the North Ural has now been cleared of the Bolsheviks.

Harbin, January 5.—The Russian Telegraph Agency publishes the following official communiqué issued by the headquarters on the Siberian front:

Our troops, heroically resisting the continual pressure of overwhelming Bolshevik forces which had crossed the river Belaja, were forced to evacuate Ufa.

In the region of Solikam, after fierce fighting, our troops occupied the

Yavin factory and the enemy is in full retreat.

In the region of Iliensk our troops, by a clever maneuver, managed to outflank the enemy and occupy the village of Iliensk where the enemy's 16th Cavalry regiment surrendered to us. Our casualties were slight. We took 800 prisoners, 450 horses, a thousand rifles and many machine-guns. We are continuing our advance.

According to the statements of fugitives, the Bolshevik rule is growing more fierce every day, especially with regard to officers and priests. They are committing acts of unbridled ferocity and there is rising indignation not only among the intelligentsia but also among the peasantry.

General Horvath is expected here today from Vladivostok.

Austrians Command Bolsheviks

Harbin, January 4.—According to information received by the local newspaper Vestnik Manchuria, the Russian troops operating on the Ural front are opposed by three divisions of Bolshevik troops, totaling 20,000 men, under a general. The chief of one of these divisions is an Austrian named Martinbach while the other two are also commanded by Austrians who were formerly prisoners of war.

Reliable information has been received that the Bolsheviks are quarrelling with the anarchists and their example is being followed by the Red Guards, whose discipline has grown very bad now that most of their German officers have forsaken them.

Harbin, January 4.—A telegram from Krasnoyarsk states that the Bolsheviks attempted recently to dissolve the Government's agents and the Municipal Council at Kansk and at the same time, the workmen in the Kansk district occupied the railway station with the object of interrupting communication with Irkutsk. These disorders, however, were easily quelled by the local garrison, order restored and normal traffic renewed.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS BY ALLIES REPORTED

Wilson Waives Freedom Of Seas, Others Agree To League Of Nations?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 4.—January 13 is generally accepted in Paris as the commencement of the Foreign Office of the preliminary discussion concerning peace between Great Britain, France, America and Italy for deciding on general lines the terms to be imposed on the enemy. The delegates of the other Allied states will be consulted during the second conference in Paris when the Allies' conditions will be finally settled and submitted to the enemy Powers at a Peace Congress at Versailles. The work of the conference has been greatly simplified by President Wilson's concessions to France and Great Britain on the subject of the

freedom of the seas and the retention of German colonies and the concessions to President Wilson on the subject of the acceptance on broad lines of the scheme for a League of Nations.

London, January 2.—It is understood that the Dominions will be represented at the Peace Conference by General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa; Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada and Mr. W. M. Hughes, representing Australia, and also that the Air Board will be strongly represented in Paris owing to questions relating to the freedom of the air which are to be discussed.

London, January 1.—It is officially announced that the British delegates at the Peace Conference at Versailles will include the Premier, Mr. D. Lloyd George; Mr. A. J. Balfour; Mr. A. Bonar Law; Viscount Hardinge, the Permanent Head of the Foreign Office; Sir William Tyrrell, Senior Clerk in the Foreign Office; Sir Louis Mallet; Sir Esme Howard; Sir Ralph Paget and Sir Eyre Crowe, with their staffs.

The majority of the delegates leave Charing Cross on the 4th for France but the Premier and Mr. A. Bonar Law will not leave until about the middle of next week. Mr. Balfour is already in France. It is expected that the Peace Conference will commence on the 11th.

With reference to the earlier cables mentioning the British delegates to the Peace Conference, it is advisable to impress that the conference is an Inter-Allied one at which the Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. A. Bonar Law will represent the Government while the officials and ex-ambassadors previously mentioned will be advisers on matters which are certain to crop up regarding the various countries of which they have special knowledge and experience. Similarly, delegations representing the War Office, Admiralty, Air Board and other departments are proceeding to Paris, and also Lord Robert Cecil, who is supervising matters in connection with the League of Nations.

London, January 2.—The Press Bureau, in a statement issued tonight, describes the officially published information cabled yesterday regarding the British delegates and advisers at the Inter-Allied Peace Conference as unauthorized and inaccurate. It states that the Prime Minister and the Imperial War Cabinet have not yet decided on the composition of the British Imperial Delegation and until this is settled no announcement regarding advisers can be made.

London, December 30.—The Admiralty announces that the Earl of Lytton has been appointed Deputy to the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Admiralty in all matters arising at the Peace Conference affecting naval policy.

DENMARK SENDS DELEGATE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Copenhagen states that M. de Seavenius, formerly Danish Minister at Petrograd, has left for Paris, where he will represent the Danish Government at the Peace Conference.

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SUSPICION IN PEKING OVER OPIUM BURNING

Reports Charge Tampering
With 600 Chests Here; Thorough Inspection Urged

(Reuter's Peking Service)
Peking, January 4.—Unpleasant rumors are in circulation to the effect that, since 1,200 chests of opium came into the hands of the Shanghai Opium Commissioner, 600 of them have been tampered with. An official inspection will be held shortly, after which a considerable delay occurs before the burning of the drug takes place.

It is thought in Peking that it would be better if the inspections were made at the incinerators immediately before the burning and, with a view to dispelling subsequent rumors, that it is desirable there should be consular representation at the official examinations. There is no question regarding the desire of President Hsu Shih-chang to destroy the whole bulk but it would be unsatisfactory if any doubt exists subsequently.

All In Readiness Here To Begin Drug Inspection

Plans are complete to begin the examination of the opium stock at Messrs. Jardine Matheson godown tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

The examination at this godown is expected to be finished in five days and the next godown to be visited will be that of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Each ball of opium will be examined in turn by the Special Deputy, Mr. Chang Yi-pang; the two other deputies, Messrs. Wang Chi-kong and Shao Fu-yin; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Ivan Chen; Mr. Feng Kuo-huan, the Commissioner of Opium Prohibition in Shanghai; the Customs Commissioner, the experts and the representatives of the social, educational, and religious bodies. Newspaper men are also admitted.

The hours for the examination will be from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 4:30 in the afternoon. Examination will not be suspended on Sundays or other holidays. Special uniforms will be given to the coolies engaged in the packing and unpacking. While only banded representatives will be admitted to the scene of burning in Footing, which is scheduled to take place January 22, spectators will be allowed outside the area that will be roped in.

Five representatives were appointed at a meeting of the various organizations in Shanghai at the Y.M.C.A. Sunday to participate in the destruction. The men appointed are Dr. Isaac Mason, president of the United Anti-opium Society; the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, of the China Continuation Committee; the Rev. R. C. Beebe, of the China Medical Christian Association; Mr. H. Y. Moh, president of the American Returned Students Club; and Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the Society for Constructive Endeavor. Three delegates each will be sent by the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Nantao Chamber of Commerce.

250 SAILORS PERISH AS IOLAIRE FOUNDERS

British Bluejackets Drown 20
Feet From Shore After
Steamer Hits Rock

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 2, 2 a.m.—The steam-yacht Iolaire, which was carrying three hundred bluejackets returning from furlough, struck a rock at the entrance to Stornoway Harbor and foundered. Fifty men scrambled ashore badly injured.

London, January 3.—The disaster to the steam yacht Iolaire occurred at two o'clock in the morning; 250 bluejackets perishing within a few yards of their native shore. They had had an excellent passage from the Kyle of Loch Aish with a fair wind and, in the highest spirits, were getting their kits together in anticipation of their first New Year holiday since the war began when the Iolaire inexplicably struck when going at full speed. The night was dark but clear and lights were very visible.

Fifty men jumped overboard and were drowned and two boats were launched but swamped and the occupants drowned. The rockets fired showed that the shore was seven yards distant and many of the men tried to reach the rocks but the current dashed them to pieces. Two men landed with ropes clear to the rocks and got a hawser ashore by means of which the survivors scrambled to safety, although many of the men were drowned because they were unable to retain their grip of the hawser, which was alternately slack and taut as the ship swung. Suddenly the hawser snapped and the Iolaire foundered.

Allies Will Enter Turkish Strongholds

Forces Are Detailed To Occupy
Stamboul And Constantinople

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—Reuter's Agency learns that a battalion of French troops has been detailed to occupy Stamboul while some British troops will be concentrated at Pera, the British quarter of Constantinople. It is expected that an Italian force will occupy another quarter of the town.

SHANGHAI GAZETTE CASE IN BRITISH COURT AGAIN

Magistrate Decides Today Whether To Hold Or Discharge Editor

Whether or not the editor of the Shanghai Gazette, Mr. C. H. Lee, will be tried in the British Supreme Court for publishing an article alleged to be seditious under the China Order in Council, will be decided at the British Police Court this morning. Magistrate F. Alan Robinson heard the case in the Police Court yesterday afternoon and reserved his decision.

The article, published November 27, is alleged by the prosecution as "being likely to excite enmity between British and Japanese subjects." The complaint was amended to include the poster issued on the afternoon of November 27, headed "Japanese would Take Shanghai" and used as an advertisement to aid the sale of the Gazette. Mr. K. Kishi, Japanese Vice-Consul, in answer to questions from Mr. K. E. Newman, police legal adviser, who conducted the prosecution, said that the complaint was made after a protest had been received from the Japanese Residents' Corporation. Mr. Kishi denied the truth of the allegations made in the article and thought that such articles would create bad feelings between Japanese and other Allied nationals.

Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan and Detective Sub-Inspector T. P. Givens also testified. Mr. R. F. C. Master, Mr. Lee's counsel, called no witnesses for the defense. Mr. Newman asked that a charge be filed so that the case might go to the Supreme Court where judgment could be given to end the publication of such articles.

Mr. Master, in his argument, asked for dismissal on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to send his client to the Supreme Court for trial. The Shanghai Gazette is not anti-Japanese, said Mr. Master.

He termed the Gazette an American newspaper although the present editor happened to be a British subject. The paper will soon be incorporated in the United States, he said.

Counsel submitted that there must be a certain freedom of the press and that newspapers must have liberty in advertising. The poster follows the American idea, said counsel. Mr. Master argued that if enmity were excited between Japanese and Chinese, this did not come under the jurisdiction of the Order in Council.

The decision will be announced at ten o'clock this morning.

LAST BRITISH PRISONERS ARE LEAVING GERMANY

Only 29,000 Remained On Dec. 29 And Those Will Be Gone Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 3.—It is officially estimated that there were 29,000 British prisoners of war in Germany on December 29, of whom 5,000 had been entrained and were proceeding to Holland, a further 8,000 was expected to reach Holland in a few days and 7,000 are being repatriated this week via Baltic ports. The remainder are being transferred to a concentration camp at Wahn, seven miles southeast of Cologne, which is under British supervision.

Paris, January 4.—Rapid progress is being made in the repatriation of French prisoners of war and it is officially stated that only 150,000 now remain in Germany and these will be brought home at an early date.

Britain Checking Up All Missing Troops

Fearing No Trace Will Ever Be Found Of Some Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 3.—In view of the inquiries of friends concerning missing men, it is officially stated that a man is posted as missing only after the failure of all possible inquiries by regimental and hospital officers. Returned prisoners of war are systematically examined regarding the fate of comrades. No reliable evidence has been obtained of the existence of secret enemy prison camps. Enquiries are being made at all hospitals and all battlefields are being systematically searched while British representatives are being instructed to investigate working camps, mines, asylums, etc., where prisoners might be found. The enemy government will be required to account for every British prisoner of war. No case of a prisoner's identity being untraceable owing to loss of memory has yet been found but this possibility will be kept in view. It is inevitable that the fate of considerable numbers of men will never be known but no step to trace them will be omitted.

Loyal Address Made At Indian Congress

Address Of Chairman Rejoices
British Emperor Is Secure On Throne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Delhi, January 1.—Six thousand delegates and visitors attended the National Congress. The Moderates mostly abstained from taking part. Mohan Malaviya, a member of the Viceroy's Council, in his presidential address, offered loyal and dutiful greetings to His Majesty upon the successful termination of the war, saying that the Indian people were particularly glad to think that, while despotic monarchs are disappearing, the King-Emperor sat ever more firmly in the affections of his people. He suggested that the Congress should send a message to the Peace Conference that India is prepared to contribute in every way possible towards its success and to support the League of Nations. He thought India's representation at the Peace Conference should be more numerous. Referring to the great contribution made by India in the war, he asked how far India would share the fruits of victory, repudiated as insulting the suggestion that the Indians are not fit to govern themselves and hoped that the principle of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

Gen. D'Esperey Moves To Constantinople

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 5.—(Via Lyons and Koukass). A message from Constantinople says that General Franchet d'Esperey has transferred his Grand General Headquarters from Salonika to Constantinople.

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BRITISH SECRET SERVICE PRAISED FOR WAR WORK

Director Gives Hint Of Great
Achievements Behind
Official Curtain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 2.—The whole story of the wonderful work of the British Secret Service during the war cannot yet be told and probably never will be, but the curtain is lifted partially by Brigadier-General G. Cockerill, Director of Special Intelligence, in a farewell message to his staff.

He shows that no fewer than 6,000 persons were employed in counter-espionage and the cable and postal censorships, etc. The detection of enemy spies was the principal business. He says that in most cases the arrest of a spy follows quickly on his entry into the country. His department was the chief agency in preventing leakage of naval and military information and he mentions in this connection among the successes of the department the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the construction of tanks, the preparations for the Cambrai offensive and the final counter-offensives which destroyed the enemy armies. He says there is no evidence that enemy submarines ever received information of the departure of shipping from British ports.

Brigadier-General Cockerill claims that his department saved the country at least £200 millions in assisting, by counter-acting enemy activities in the matter of preventing speculative transactions in raw materials. One sub-department, not content with closing certain channels of enemy propaganda kept others open for the express purpose of distributing British propaganda in enemy covers on which postage had already been paid by the enemy.

The message closes with an expression of appreciation of the skilled work of the chemists employed by the department in connection with ink secrets and also of the work done by photographic and code experts and professors of uncommon languages, but much of the skilled work carried on by the department is so secret that reference to it is not yet permissible.

Brigadier-General Cockerill pays a tribute to the essential links with the department in the Dominions and Colonies. "Without whole-hearted loyal and disinterested co-operation it would have been impossible to secure the results attained."

Food Regulations Easier In France

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 5.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Victor Boret, Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply, has just signed a decree cancelling a certain number of the restrictive measures concerning the manufacture and sale of condensed milks, tapioca, flour pastes and farinaceous foods, and the sale of eggs, rice, native and imported peas and beans, consumption in restaurants and the sale of sandwiches and the making of pastries and cakes.

1,000 Tons Of Grain Destroyed By Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—A thousand tons of grain and provisions have been destroyed through the burning of a granary at Bethnal Green which was used as a shelter during air-raids and accommodated 25,000 people.

VON SCHEER RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 3.—A message from Berlin states that Admiral von Scheer, chief of the German Naval Staff, has resigned.

Kingdom Could Wins Lieutenancy



LIEUTENANT KINGDON GOULD.

Kingdon Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, went to Camp Dix a few months ago as a private in the ranks and positively refused to "pull wires" for a commission and the many privileges of an officer. Instead he plucked along and drilled with men from all callings until by sheer ability he was singled out and mounted the ladder steadily until he became a Lieutenant. Then after being sent overseas his work still won for him the recognition of his superiors and he advanced again until he is now a first Lieutenant.

Britain Can Import Tobacco And Coffee

Tea Stocks In United Kingdom
138,000,000 Pounds As Against
37,000,000 In 1917

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—The stocks of tea in the United Kingdom on November 30 totaled 138 million lbs. as compared with 37 million lbs. on November 30, 1917. The Food Ministry is allowing one million lbs. to be sold by auction next week subject to the issue of export licenses. It appears that the United States, where there are large stocks of tea, has already supplied the needs of Scandinavia. The demand at home at present is slow but a revival is anticipated when the price is reduced.

London, January 2.—The restrictions on the import of coffee and tobacco have been removed.

Aaland Island Forts Will Be Demolished

Agreement Concluded And Signed
By Germany, Sweden
And Finland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 1.—Official: Sweden, Finland and Germany have signed an agreement for the demolition of the fortifications of the Aaland Islands.

PEKING LEADER WANTS 21 DEMANDS ABROGATED

Says Japan Should Enter Peace
Conference With Clean
Hands

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 4.—The Peking Leader today reproduces the full text of the Twenty-one Demands and the official statements made in connection with them and then, in an editorial, proceeds to contend that the Sino-Japanese treaties should be abrogated as "honesty and justice alike demand that Japan shall enter the Versailles Conference with clean hands and that China, equally with other States, should be free and unfettered to develop along her own natural lines."

The Peking Leader points out that the conventions concluded between China and Japan were not negotiated willingly, her consent being overborne by force majeure and therefore immutable justice demands that these treaties should be abrogated, similarly to those signed at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

British Air Hero Dies, Victim Of Cruelty

V.C. Just Released From
German Prison Succumbs
From Weakness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—Lieutenant Lee Robinson, V.C., the first destroyer of a Zeppelin raiding England, has died at Harrow of influenza. He returned from captivity in Germany on December 14.

London, January 3.—Captain Lee Robinson V.C. was buried at Harrow Weald this afternoon. Aeroplanes escorted the cortege to the cemetery. The coffin was borne on an aeroplane trailer preceded by the Air Force Band and followed by a squadron of members of the Air Force. The bearers included Major Sowrey who brought down the second Zeppelin in England. An aeroplane dropped a wreath before the house where the body was lying before the departure of the cortege.

London, January 2.—The relatives of Lieutenant Lee Robinson, V.C. state that he was haunted in delirium by the brutalities he experienced during his imprisonment in Germany and constantly shrieked to be protected from Diemeyer. His relatives declare that he returned from Germany a physical wreck and was an easy victim to influenza.

U.S.-Japan Arbitration Treaty Is Extended

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 6.—Today it is officially announced that an agreement has been reached between Japan and America extending the duration of the Arbitration Convention of May 5, 1908.



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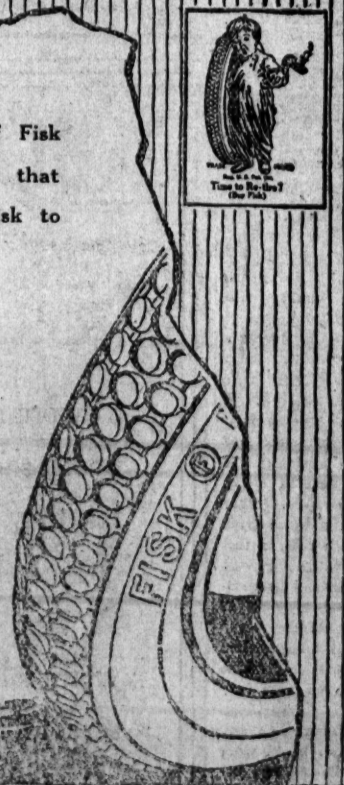
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Far Eastern News Notes

According to the latest official investigations, the total number of lunatics in Japan is 44,225, of which 28,343 are male and 15,874 female.

It is reported that the censorship in Japan is to be continued until the conclusion of peace.

The Japanese are starting a new daily paper at Canton on January 16, having eight pages, all in Chinese.

Dr. I. Nitobe, and a number of scholars and publicists have organized the Reimei-kai (Dawn Society) to combat reactionism and militarism in Japan. It will hold a lecture meeting in Tokyo about the 25th or 26th January.

A young man named Shiota Tatsui, a student of the Kyoto Jishuika University, is reported to have lost his reason as the result of the agitation for the retention of Dr. Harada, the President of the University.

Dr. Inagaki, of the Tokio Imperial University, claims to have made a discovery by which foreign rice can be made to taste as good as Japanese rice. The secret is to boll foreign rice together with 10 percent of starch.

According to the Asahi, a demobilisation order was issued on December 25 to 44 officers and 3,800 non-commissioned officers and men on the reserve and second reserve who had been mobilised in August last in connection with Japanese intervention in Siberia.

Owing to short labor at the factories, collieries, etc., in Japan since the outbreak of the European War, the Nemura Charcoal Kiln, in Hiroshima Prefecture, has hired a gang of over 200 Chinese coolies, who are the first batch of Chinese coolies to be employed in Japan.

Admiral Kato, Commander of the Kure Admiralty, as already noted, has been touring through various prefectures under his jurisdiction making speeches to stimulate enlistment in the Navy. It is said that in one place some parents have

promised to send all their sons except the eldest to the Navy, while the students of the Girls' High School at Yokohama, moved by the Admiral's plea for the necessity of augmenting the Japanese Navy, have promised to save their pocket-money and make a contribution towards the construction of warships.

The Cantonese, says the Canton Times, will not wash or clean their houses before passing the Chinese New Year, owing to their belief that five dragons sent from heaven would invisibly occupy the walls or floors this year. They think that if they scrubbed these sacred dragons by cleaning the houses, they will be punished by the Gods in some way more or less detrimental to their families.

So far Japanese have not been permitted to practise medicine in the Dutch East Indies. The South Seas Trading Association takes the view that this drawback is calculated to interfere with Japanese development in that part of the world and has addressed a memorial to Mr. Hara, the Premier, and other Ministers of State, asking them immediately to approach the Dutch Government with a request to allow Japanese to practise medicine in the Dutch East Indies. This agitation has been fitfully carried on for some years.

We understand, says the Japan Chronicle, that Mr. Andrew Pooley's book, "Japan at the Cross Roads," published a year or so ago, has been prohibited circulation in Japan, and that a consignment at Yokohama has been banned. Mr. Pooley's book is a very searching criticism of Japan and the Japanese. It has been declared to be an altogether biased view of the country and its rulers, but if that be the case there would seem to be little necessity for prohibiting its circulation in the country where its falsehood could be most readily perceived. The procedure seems very foolish. The mere fact of the prohibition in this country of "Japan at the Cross Roads" will draw renewed attention to the book abroad, where "prohibited in Japan" would form a very good advertisement.

Wilson Is Defended In Debate In Senate

Democratic Leader Says Republican Criticism Of Him Is Party Politics

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, January 2.—In the Senate Mr. Lewis, the Democratic whip, replied that the Republican criticism of President Wilson was partisan. The President possessed the sole authority with regard to peace negotiations, as Commander-in-Chief he is legally empowered to agree to terms of peace for the purpose of the withdrawing the arms without interference by the Senate.

Director Of Mitsui Talks In California

(American Wireless To Reuters) San Francisco, January 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Masajiro Fujie, of Tokio, managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in a speech at a luncheon at which he was the guest of San Francisco's leading business men and financiers, said: "American natural resources and zeal have been a staunch bulwark of democracy in the world struggle. Japan anticipates developing mutual understanding and cordial relations with the United States through the medium of trans-Pacific trade. The Pacific along the whole coasts of two-thirds of the world's population is teeming as the future arena of world trade. I have been impressed by the high qualities of kindness and frankness shown my party by the American public and I shall carry back with me the greatest regard for your great commonwealth."

NEW YEAR IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 1.—The crowds celebrating New Year at St. Paul's are the largest, most light-hearted and most sober for years. They include many soldiers from the Dominions. The crowds in the West End are reminiscent of the celebrations during the armistice week, with suppers and dances and restaurants being packed with revellers. The Boy Scouts in the suburbs sounded "All clear" at midnight.



LONDON BANK CLEARINGS SHOW HEAVY INCREASE

Total Turnover Is Two Billion Sterling Greater Than Last Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 1.—The annual report of the London Bankers' Clearing House says that the total turnover in 1918 was £21,198 millions, an increase of £2,076 millions compared with 1917 and an increase of £4,751 millions on the record year before the war, 1913. This increase was due to heavy borrowing and disbursements by the Government and also the increased prices of commodities. Despite the daily movement of huge sums owing to the constant purchases of war securities and their rapid disbursement by the Government, the money market has been under such control that there has not been any indication of a stringency and rates have scarcely fluctuated. Trade requirements were met without disturbance and the money market rarely needed to resort to the Bank of England for borrowing purposes.

LEGISLATIVE BUREAU FOR ALSACE PLANNED

Scheme For Organising Two Reclaimed Provinces Put Before Provinces

(French Wireless) Paris, January 5.—(Via Lyons and Koukara). The Minister of War and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have put for signature before the President of the Republic a decree instituting, as under the control of the Under-Secretary of State of the President of the Council, a "Bureau of Legislative Survey," charged to take in hand the definite task of carrying through the various labors now current concerning the organization of Alsace and Lorraine, to bring if necessary, such matters before the various bodies which should be consulted, and to establish finally schemes of legislative arrangements and regulations to be brought forward which will connect the Presidency of the Council with the Alsace-Lorraine Conference.

Peking May Name Consul For Paris

Reported Appointment Will Be Made To Assist In Repatriating Chinese Laborers

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, January 4.—It is understood that the French Government has agreed to the appointment of Li Shih-tseng, a Chinese merchant in France, as Consul-General at Paris to assist in the repatriation of Chinese laborers, etc.

Dutch Telegraphers Arrested As Spies

Three Charged With Sending To Germany Allied Legations' Messages

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, January 1.—Three Dutch telegraph operators have been arrested on a charge of transmitting to Germany official telegrams sent from the Legations of the Allies at the Hague to their Mr. F. C. Charman local agent.

Woman's Club Meets At Carlton Today

A paper on "The Poet, Amy Lowell," will be read by Mrs. Florence Ayres before the meeting of the American Woman's Club to be held at the Carlton this afternoon. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock and the program will begin at 4:30. The Executive Board has a meeting at 8 o'clock. The Library Department is in charge of the special program.

BRITISH VOTE RESULTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 3, 2:10 p.m.—General Election Results. Kennington: Mr. H. G. Purchase, Coalition Liberal, 4,705; Mrs. Lucas, Unionist, 3,573; Mr. Glennie, Labor, 2,817.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Red Cross Cup Competition The third competition for the Shanghai Rifle Cup, presented by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., will be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association next Saturday, beginning at 2 p.m.

The competition is open to all members of the Defense Forces of Shanghai, including S.R.A. members, and further conditions are as follows: Rifles and sights—any government issued; Ranges—Bley, 200, 300 and 500 yards; shots—seven counting shots at each distance; one sighting shot not counted; Allowances—non-members will be posted in "A" class, S.R.A. members will receive allowances of 3, 5 and 7 points respectively on the aggregate score of the three ranges. N.R.A. rules, 1914, apply to ties. The entrance fee is \$1, post entries \$2—and the whole proceeds after deducting expenses will go to the funds of the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America. Entries close at 5 p.m. Thursday.

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Billiard Championship Today

Mr. H. S. Smyth, last year's champion, and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett meet at the French Club today to play off the amateur billiard championship of Shanghai. The match is 1,000 up and will be played in two halves, the first starting at 5:30 p.m. and the second at 9:15 p.m. The proceeds of the match are to be devoted to a French war charity.

McGOWAN KNOCKED OUT

Ferry McGowan, last season's second baseman on the Navy baseball team, made his bow to San Francisco boxing followers Thanksgiving Eve and was knocked out by Sailor Wilson in the last round of their scheduled four-round bout.

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Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Sheehy, of Adanac, Saskatchewan, Canada, writes:—"I have tried Baby's Own Tablets and think them splendid for children of all ages."

Sold by medicine dealers, also, post free, 50 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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WEATHER

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weather with southerly breezes
along the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 7, 1919

Unity Of Allies

THE world has seen how unity of command, whereby the nationalisms of armies was merged in the supreme will and direction of Marshal Foch for the sake of the common welfare of the Allies, instantly put a different complexion on the military fortunes of the Allies and hastened their victory. Though the struggle is now ended, there is still need for unity—another kind of unity—among the Allies. There must be complete unanimity of view among them in the coming era of peace if the waste and desolation of war are to be repaired and something permanent and enduring evolved out of the ruins that this war has inflicted on the world. It is a hopeful sign that in the speech just made by President Wilson at the Italian Parliament in Rome, are visible the clearest indications that such unanimity is coming to exist in the councils of the Allies.

When President Wilson decided upon his present trip to Europe, very general misgiving with regard to it was expressed in America. Even a good many Democratic newspapers voiced disapproval. It now transpires that he went, not so much because of his own impulse to go, but because there was a general demand from Allied statesmen for his presence in Europe in intimate consultation with them. They wanted to know not only his views about the League of Nations and his interpretation of the phrase "Freedom of the Seas," but they wanted his advice on problems existing among themselves on which they were having difficulty in reaching agreements. That his tour has been fruitful of much good we can no longer doubt. In his speech in Italy he makes the definite statement that in his dealings with the Allied leaders he has been made to feel that a new atmosphere is gathering, what he himself calls a "new international psychology." He discerns the desire, on the part of the Allied leaders to do justice, the desire to establish friendliness, the desire to make peace rest upon right and, with this common purpose, President Wilson holds that no obstacles need be formidable.

M. Clemenceau stated the other day that the only conceivable cleavage of opinion among the Allies would probably arise in the nature and extent of the punishment to be imposed on Germany, but even this possible obstacle to agreement among the Allies can be easily overcome by the all-pervading desire to accelerate the era of reconstruction and progress. The threads of human progress have been badly tangled, and it is therefore important that nothing should be allowed further to retard the arrested progress of humanity. There is a note of courage and buoyant hope in the declaration of President Wilson that obstacles are merely challenges to the brave, so that it is their pride to overcome those that stand in their way. In this connection, it is interesting to recall the defection of Russia from the side of the Allies at a critical stage of the war. That grave event was undoubtedly a serious obstacle to victory, but so far from deterring the Allies, it only had the effect of serving them to a yet greater effort. In the same way, we need not be terrified by any obstacles that may arise during the progress of the peace conference that is to assemble a week hence. It is quite possible that obstacles may arise, but we may confidently trust

the genius of Allied statesmanship to surmount them just as they have surmounted the numerous crises that have marked the progress of the war. One of the greatest achievements of this war is that it has signed a death-warrant of the "balance of power" idea. "We know that there cannot be another balance of power," says President Wilson. "That has been tried and found wanting for the best of all reasons; that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men. There must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united League of Nations."

The arrangement of the "balance of power" scheme is so effectively made out and the case for a League of Nations is so eloquently put by President Wilson in the above words, that there is no need to elaborate the idea. It is the only safe solution of the world's chief problem—that of making war impossible.

Correspondence

Chinese Students Welcome in The Philippines

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—If space permits, kindly insert this letter in the columns of your valuable paper.

The Philippine Chinese Students' Association wishes to extend to all the Chinese students in the homeland, through the courtesy of THE CHINA PRESS, its heartiest welcome to this country for their studies.

There is no exaggeration to say that the educational system in these islands under the tutelage of America is now the best in the Orient. Such is the consensus of opinion of all the eminent educators and scholars of the world. Such is the view of the Educational Mission sent to Manila by the Chinese Ministry of Education last May; and such an opinion is endorsed by Professor Motoda of Japan and President Harry Pratt Judson of that great international institution, the University of Chicago.

The government schools of the Philippines are under the central control of the Department of Public Instruction. From the Kindergarten classes up to the high schools there is absolutely no break in this control. But, on top of this great system there stands the University of the Philippines, co-ordinating and co-operating with the Department of Public Instruction.

There are many branches of learning and research at the University of the Philippines. There are the colleges of liberal arts, law, medicine, dentistry, commerce, veterinary science, public health and tropical medicine, pharmacy, engineering, forestry, agriculture, education, and the arts. There is also an excellent observatory of music for ladies and gentlemen. Many Chinese students are conducting researches in agriculture and forestry here, while courses of special interest to Chinese scholars, such as contemporary Chinese problems and Oriental history and politics, have recently been introduced into the curriculum. A Chinese lawyer and journalist, Dr. Luis P. Uyehuan (Khuehuan Li, Hwang), is the first incumbent to his chair. The appointment of this Chinese scholar, the first time that a Chinese has been selected to join the faculty, speaks well of the future friendly relations between China and the Philippines.

In spite of the strict immigration laws, Chinese students are always welcomed here. The Filipino, American, Spanish and Chinese students have organized Cosmopolitan Clubs in Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu to fraternize all nationalities. The cost of living here is comparatively low. It is not higher than China and Japan, while the standard of education is even superior to that of Japan. Then there is less chance for a foreign student to go astray or get too romantic as in the case of the "geishas" of Japan or the cabarets of Chicago and New York. The work done in the government schools here is credited in the foremost institutions of learning in the United States, such as Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Stanford.

It is a pure waste of money to go to America or Japan for a learning that can just as well be acquired in the Philippines for less expense. Chinese students here can return to China every vacation. But they cannot do so if they go to America.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, University of the Philippines, Padre Faura Street, Manila, P. I., or from the Philippine Chinese Students' Association, c/o the Chinese Consulate General, Manila, P. I. Anticipating your favor and thanking you in advance, we are, very respectfully yours,

The Philippine Chinese Students' Association,
Manila, December 15, 1918.
Per Cheng Look Wang,
Secretary-Treasurer

The Deadly Female

When Kipling wrote his famous lines asserting that "the female of the species must be deadlier than the male," he was cynically correct. We are told by Dr. O. C. Glaser, professor of zoology in the University of Michigan. In the department of eugenics which he conducts in Good Health (Battle Creek, October), Professor Glaser describes the results of genealogical studies made recently by Major Charles B. Davenport, which, he says, indicate very clearly that efficiency in fighting is far more likely to be passed along the maternal than the paternal line of the family. The genius of Caesar, the career of Napoleon, the brutality of Nero, are all traceable to maternal inheritance. "We are now quite safe in predicting some blood-thirsty sons," says Dr. Glaser, "when the gentle daughter of a pirate marries a Philadelphia Quaker." He goes on:

"Major Davenport's study is largely based on the family histories of thirty officers, of whom fourteen were primarily fighters, the rest explorers, inventors, diplomats, and administrators. His purpose was to find, if possible, some scientific basis for the selection of men likely to be successful—more likely than if chosen at random—in any task that it might become necessary to assign to them."

Briefly, the outcome was that coolness under fire, bravery, spirit, and actual fighting capacity all came principally from the maternal side. The daughter of a first-class fighting man is more likely to have a first-class fighting son than her own father, and her own brothers rarely make names for themselves unless perchance their mother bequeaths the necessary Wanderlust and love of adventure—essential elements in the fighting made-up.

"What other traits follow the same rules of inheritance? . . . Color blindness is one; night blindness, a condition in which the victim can not see by the mild diffuse light of the night, and hence, as the song puts it, is afraid to go home in the dark; bleeding—the defect in which the blood lacks the machinery necessary for clotting; baldness; the virulent type; and nearsightedness are all traits which follow the law of sex-linked inheritance."

"The essentials needed to synthesize a naval fighter are:

- "1. Love of the sea.
- "2. The wandering impulse; love of adventure.
- "3. Energy, love of activity, push.
- "4. Absence of fear.
- "5. Ability to command men.

"Of these, absence of fear should perhaps be placed first. It has been naturally a marked characteristic of all the great fighting leaders, and not infrequently has manifested itself early in life. At the age of six Admiral Perkins was tied in a sleigh and sent twenty miles in an emergency; at ten, Maillat traveled alone in stage coaches from North Carolina to White Plains, New York; at ten, likewise, Admiral Winslow went to sea in a skiff with a young cedar for mast and sail. He was picked up by an incoming vessel and thoroughly enjoyed the cruise."

At the mouth of the Mississippi, Farragut "damned" the torpedoes, and at Manila, Dewey's cry was quite untrifling when he ordered: "You may fire when ready, Gridley." "That the immediate maternal inheritance is chiefly responsible for this is shown not only by the family records of those referred to, but also by genealogical investigation of the families of Bainbridge, who commanded the Constitution when she captured the British frigate, Java, in the War of 1812; of Barkey, who in revolutionary times took the storm General M'Intosh; of Cushing, who blew up the ironclad Albatross; of Paul Jones, certainly one of the greatest of all naval heroes; of Porter and of Lawrence.

"Energy, aggressiveness, an eager desire to get things done, character, leadership, all kinds of industrial, administrative, professional, and artistic. The naval leader, however, has in addition to these an instinct to wander, and the biographers have much to say about the early search of their heroes for change of scene and for adventure. The future commander is apt to run away or to go to sea in his teens. Such Wanderlust is most clearly of the traits that go to make up naval leaders a sex-linked inheritance of maternal origin."

"The point to be kept in mind in dealing with inheritance of this type is the fact that the mothers of fighting men are themselves placed enough and give no outward signs of the qualities which, bequeathed to their sons, break out in startling and often ingenious devility. The point is true of the other sex-linked characteristics. The female, unless in rare cases she receives a double dose—one from each side of the house—is merely a carrier of the elements in question. A single dose of these same units, however, will convert any one of her sons into a fire-eater from Hades."

"Kipling was entirely correct. You can not tell what lies hidden beneath the placid exterior of the female. You must wait until the savagery of her sons becomes manifest. This, alas! still has certain racial advantages, but we are obliged to Mr. Kipling one better. In order to insure racial preservation, the female not only must be deadlier than the male, she actually is deadlier because she can not tell how deadly she is. The harmlessness of a camouflage fighter of the first magnitude is only skin deep."

Uncle Sam As Wet Nurse

The Basket of Squalling Balkan Nations Has Been Left On Our Doorstep

By Eugene S. Bagger

To say that with the signing of peace and the returning home of the armies the war will not be over is, of course, a mere commonplace. Destroying the Teutonic military machine was, after all, only the most spectacular part of the job. It was not the whole job. After all, everybody in France, in England, in the United States knew even when things looked darkest that the Hun was going to be licked. A German victory was conceivable only in the same sense as the end of the world is conceivable.

One of the most difficult tasks, perhaps the most difficult, ahead of us is to bring order and safety into the chaos from which the flame of war shot forth four and a half years ago; to straighten out the racial tangle of Central Europe, the victory of the Allies is, in this respect, a mere preliminary. It means a negative result only: the elimination of the Hapsburgs and the destruction of the pan-German plan of Mitteleuropa. From this to the positive accomplishment, the organization of a democratic, safe and prosperous Mid-Europe, there is still a long road to travel.

The problems facing us are manifold and intricate. Most Americans have only a very hazy idea of what sort of Mid-Europe they want to get. As a rule, they have no idea whatever as to how they are going to get it. They ought to remember the unspeakable agonies Europe had to endure throughout the last century only because it lacked the moral courage to face the Balkan problem squarely. If these agonies are not to be repeated on a hundred-fold scale, Americans and Englishmen and Frenchmen will have to set themselves to studying the Mid-European situation in all its complications and ramifications. Correct diagnosis, in this case, is more than half the cure.

First of all, there are the conflicting claims of nationality, which do not arise from the wicked, domineering disposition of one race or other, but from inevitable circumstances of history and geography. There are the clashing aspirations of Poles and Ukrainians, of Poles and Lithuanians. There are the manifold troubles of the Jugo-Slavs—the "little Serbian" exclusivism of certain old school politicians, the Catholic separatism of a group of Croats, the danger of isolating the Slovenes in a Ger-

man-Italian ocean. There is the peril of an Italian-Jugo-Slav disagreement regarding Dalmatia. There is the problem of the access of land-locked peoples to the sea. There is the problem of what to do with the 10,000,000 Magyars, for whom, situated as they are in what is even within its greatly restricted boundaries one of the richest lands of Europe, a place must be found in the new order of things.

All these questions must be answered before the world can call itself safe. And all these questions must be studied by Americans before answers can be found for them.

Already trouble is brewing. Withdrawal of the Poles from the Mid-European Union, headed by President Masaryk, is an extremely serious phenomenon if the sentiments expressed in Mr. Paderewski's letter of resignation mirror the attitude of the Polish majority. On the one hand, the Union cannot afford to organize without Poland, one of the most powerful member-nations. On the other hand, to antagonize the Ukrainians would mean to drive them straight into the Teutonic sphere of influence.

Reconciliation of Poles and Ukrainians, unification of the Jugo-Slavs, are the pivotal conditions of a safe and sane Europe. America and the world will not have gained much if instead of Italia irredenta they will have a Ukraina irredenta, if Alsace-Lorraine is merely to be moved from the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Dniester. America and the Allies have fought to gain freedom for the "oppressed nations," now they will have to learn how to make it last. Moreover, the United States has a large population consisting of members of these races, and it cannot afford the incumbrance of new nationalistic antagonisms springing up in its midst.

There can be no doubt that the peoples just delivered from the Hun yoke are fully conscious of their obligations toward America. They look up to her as to their deliverer. Gratitude and common sense prompt them to heed her voice.

But before America can speak she must know. She must have all sides of the several cases presented to her. Now that Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs are gone, the American people can and will be brought alive to the fact that their own safety hinges on peace and justice in Mid-Europe. They will recognize that the petty dangers must be taken care of without delay—and then the big dangers will take care of themselves.

The Three Paths

(New York Tribune)

There are three ways in which the Allies can treat Germany. There are three attitudes which we as individual Americans can assume toward her.

The first would demand revenge. The second would treat her with sentimental tenderness.

The third would seek justice. The two extremes we conceive to be equally dangerous, equally irrational, equally destructive of the finer stuff of our hearts and minds. The mean of justice, difficult as it is to cleave to, holds the one hope of peace and right and progress.

Alike in the spirit of revenge and in the mushiness of sentimental tenderness, easy feeling blots out reason and all finer emotion. Brute, blinding anger and hate are the springs of a desire for revenge. If we pave way to these primitive emotions we should demand an eye for an eye, we should murder and rape in Germany as German soldiers murdered and raped in France and Belgium. We should dismember and enslave the German nation. By so yielding we should end a war begun in the defense of law and right and for the protection of the weak in a chaos of brutality. We should indeed sink ourselves to the level of our enemies.

The other extreme is based on a mass of soft emotions that are fine or foolish, according as they are or are not devoted to right and controlled by intelligence. The parallel is complete. Anger and hate are fine and true and ennobling when they are righteous and unselfish. They are part, and an important part, of every stalwart fight-deer. It is only when they reach the point of blind rage and extinguish reason and the sense of right and wrong that they become evil. So with pity and kindness and tenderness and mercy. They are part and parcel of our finest civilization. But when they envelop and dissolve all other emotions and all thought and reduce a human being to a quivering, shuddering, non-resistant thing become a positive menace.

You can observe these two extremes in the bringing up of children. In the punishment of criminals. The angry, cruel parent harms irretrievably both himself and his victim. The too lenient, sentimentally-tinged parent, who is too tender-hearted to rebuke or control or punish does surely not less harm. We have abandoned our old prison methods because they were destructive and brutal. But there is another extreme, equally dangerous, in which the sentimental and kind-

hearted person shuts eyes to the facts and would treat the criminal as a sort of martyred hero, to the destruction of all reform and to the very great peril of the community.

Justice, the golden mean, is no easy road to travel. It means a vastly complicated decision, based on a clear knowledge of the facts doing right by all concerned, community as well as criminal. It demands patience, resolution, wisdom. In the case of Germany it means first of all insuring, so far as possible, the safety of the world against a repetition of German crimes, by either Germans or others. For this there must be punishment, both for the education of the German heart and as a warning to others. To let Germany now go scot free and to welcome her at once back into the family of nations as an equal would be to commit the same sort of error which the weak, foolishly tender mother commits when she refuses to punish her child who does something positively dangerous to other children. If we are wise and just we shall bring home the enormity of German crimes against civilization by the very homely and normal method that every parent uses of making Germany repair, so far as possible, the damage she has done. We shall then hold her a prisoner of civilization for a period of probation. Such a sentence must necessarily be indeterminate. It may not operate equally against all the Central Powers. Time alone can tell.

There is no real quarrel between the punishment due the world for its protection and the punishment due to Germany for her salvation. Save in a world of revenge the goal is identical in each. We must reform Germany, if we can, for the good of the world as well as for her own good. We cannot possibly reform her by dissolving in tears and acting as if black were white, and persuading her by our maudlin loving kindness that murder and rape and faithlessness are peccadilloes not worth mentioning.

We must learn to forgive Germany and the German people less rancor and blind hatred warp our minds and vindictiveness destroy the possibility of peace. We must equally never forget what Germany has done. We must devote our best wisdom and patience to the task of punishing her resolutely and fairly that her people may see their sin and turn from it.

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Topics In Brief

We must not forget that our business is to end war as well as this war. —Boston Herald.

Germany doesn't go quite so far as to claim the Belgian babies committed suicide. —Toledo Blade.

The German press is showing natural repulsion to amputation, but it will have to submit and without anaesthetics. —St. Louis Star.

Perhaps the Administration wishes now it had let Colonel Roosevelt go to the front. —Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

The Kaiser removed General von Oven from Metz. The Yanks were making it warm enough for Metz without General von Oven. —Columbia Record.

It is wrong to say that women do the proposing. A proposal of marriage like a proposal of peace comes from the side that is ready to surrender. —St. Louis Star.

If the German Government is of such a character that it can be changed from a monarchy to a republic in a night, it could quite as readily be changed back in a night from a republic to a monarchy. —Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

One of the worst features of the German defeat is going to be the number of Germans who are going to appear and swear they were always opposed to the tortures, murders, and devastations, but were compelled to suffer in silence. —New York Morning Telegraph.

Filial Anxiety

Father (lecturing wild son): "Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?" Son: "Oh, I'd be here, guv'nor! The question is, what would become of you?" —Boston Transcript.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Disastrous Emotionalism

That "the emotional temperament has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered" is the conclusion of an editorial writer in The Hospital. The emotional person, we are told, exaggerates to the point

of extravagance; he is untruthful, a natural demagogue, lacks self-control, is in too great a hurry, "boils over" easily, lets loose forces that he can not control or direct, and so is "the most dangerous person in the world." He has been res-

ponsible alike for the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition and for the financial wreckage of the latest stock-jobbing scheme. Our cousins overseas may read this indictment with complacency, for the writer takes pains to assure them at the outset that the English are the most unemotional persons in the world, and he holds up for our admiration the butler in the story who performed his duties calmly at the dinner-table and then went home to save his house from the flames which he had known all the time were devouring it. Whether a little emotionalism might not have been better for the house here, even though at the expense of the dinner, might seem arguable. But hear the English physician's indictment of emotion:

"Emotion is expressed mainly in speech and in action, and in both ways the emotional person expresses his emotions readily, with freedom, and with exaggeration, often running into extravagance. In speech, he is prone to the use of strong expressions and superlatives. Emotional persons are perhaps more numerous than they used to be, and form a larger proportion of the population; at any rate, the misuse and degradation of strong and superlative expressions are becoming much more frequent of late years, possibly because of the permeation of the country [in Britain] by the Celtic fringes. Such words as awful, perfectly, infinitely, absolutely, frightfully, and so on have been so misused and vulgarized that they have lost their intensive meaning, and have almost lost their meaning altogether. The emotional person uses them perpetually. . . . but his emotion evaporates in talk, and his performance falls far short of his declared intention. He is apt to say more than he means, and much more than he will stick to."

"For the emotional person is by nature untruthful. He is untruthful in both ways—that is, he says carelessly and unthinkingly what is not in accordance with fact, not recognizing or not admitting the desirability of truthfulness, not caring whether what he says is true or not; and besides this, and no doubt on account and by reason of this, he often lies in the second of Dr. Johnson's senses. He lies, and he knows he lies. His assertions are, like all his expressions, exaggerated; and they are variable. . . . He is constitutionally inaccurate. You can not believe a word he says. . . . his use of emotional speech is so frequent that he is fluent. . . . and his fluency often rises into eloquence. The emotional races, the Irish especially, are renowned for their eloquence. We are far from saying that eloquence is restricted to the emotional temperament. Were we to say so, the single case of John Bright would be enough to refute us; but undoubtedly eloquence and even oratory are frequent among the emotional, infrequent among the self-controlled, and the self-contained. The emotional orator easily becomes a demagogue. "In action, the emotional person is impulsive. Wanting as he is in self-restraint, he does not wait to act until he has balanced the advantages and disadvantages of action. He is wanting in circumspection and deliberation. The path from feeling to action is short-circuited. As the emotional can not bear pain without howling, so they can not bear suspense, which is a kind of pain, without a struggle to relieve it. They can not wait. As soon as it is felt, they must express it so in action as well as in words, if it is susceptible of expression in action. They want results at once, and they think that, even in the most complicated affairs, results may be attained immediately. They rush direct for their goal, not recognising that in complicated affairs, direct action is usually the direct route to failure. They are too impatient to think out in detail an elaborate

scheme requiring time to bring it to maturity, and needing scrupulous attention to detail to insure its success, so they rush at some crude project, and are content to take credit for good intentions, and to lay the blame of failure upon those who have to execute an impossible task."

"Emotional people act upon impulse. This does not necessarily mean that their action is sudden or abrupt. . . . The mark of impulsive action is not suddenness or abruptness, but want of due estimation of the advantages and disadvantages of the act. The emotional person is impatient. His emotion burns to express itself in action. He is long accustomed to let his emotion boil over in action, and he can not wait to consider, so his action is immediate and direct. The emotional person is, in fact, very generally out of his depth. With a light heart and an ignorance of consequences he lets loose forces that he can not control for direct. He launches crude and undigested schemes that produce all kinds of results except that which he intended. The most dangerous person in the world, the fertile source of incalculable and innumerable mischiefs, disasters, and injustices, is the well-intentioned enthusiast who is also an emotional person."

"Enthusiasm is the great motive power of humanity, and without it a great unselfish project was ever carried through. Enthusiasm held in hand by self-restraint and guided by sound judgment has given us every great discovery, every difficult invention, every new religion, almost every great benefit that humanity has received, from geometry to porcelain, from the theory of gravitation to the steam-engine, from natural selection to electricity; but the unrestrained and unguided enthusiasm of the emotional temperament has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered."

The Sole Test Of Sanity

The sole difference between a sane and an insane man is that the former retains the power of adapting himself to his circumstances, while the latter has lost it. This is the definition of a contributor to The Hospital (London, September 14), who writes under the title that appears above. So long, he assures us, as we are able to alter our actions to suit any change in ourselves or our environment, so long we are mentally normal. We effect such alteration either by changing our circumstances, as when we put on more clothes in cold weather, or by changing our own actions, as when we go around a hole to avoid falling in. The madman fails to make adjustments of this kind, and he does not recognise such failure as an error, but persists in it. Here, the writer tells us, is where the boundary lies between mistake and madness. Insanity might be defined as permanent error. We read:

"Action is the adaptation of one-self to one's circumstances; and needs modification according as the circumstances change; and as long as we retain the capacity of altering our action so as to suit any change that may occur either in our circumstances or in ourselves, so long we retain our sanity. "Madness is the loss of this power of adapting our action to suit our circumstances. If a man's circumstances change in such a manner as to affect his welfare, he will, as long as

he is sane, alter his action so as to adapt himself to the change. If the weather becomes cold, he will light a fire, or put on more clothing, or both; and vice versa if the weather turns hot. If his income increases or diminishes, he will increase or diminish his expenditure accordingly. If a new law that affects him is passed, he will alter his conduct so as to conform to it. As his children arrive at an educable age, he will take measures for their education. "Normal action is such as to adjust the relation between the self and the

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WEATHER

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along the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 7, 1919

Unity Of Allies

THE world has seen how unity of command, whereby the nationalism of armies was merged in the supreme will and direction of Marshal Foch for the sake of the common welfare of the Allies, instantly put a different complexion on the military fortunes of the Allies and hastened their victory. Though the struggle is now ended, there is still need for unity—another kind of unity—among the Allies. There must be complete unanimity of view among them in the coming era of peace if the waste and desolation of war are to be repaired and something permanent and enduring evolved out of the ruins that this war has inflicted on the world. It is a hopeful sign that in the speech just made by President Wilson at the Italian Parliament in Rome, are visible the clearest indications that such unanimity is coming to exist in the councils of the Allies.

When President Wilson decided upon his present trip to Europe, very general misgiving with regard to it was expressed in America. Even a good many Democratic newspapers voiced disapproval. It now transpires that he went, not so much because of his own impulse to go, but because there was a general demand from Allied statesmen for his presence in Europe in intimate consultation with them. They wanted to know not only his views about the League of Nations and his interpretation of the phrase "Freedom of the Seas," but they wanted his advice on problems existing among themselves on which they were having difficulty in reaching agreements. That his tour has been fruitful of much good we can no longer doubt. In his speech in Italy he makes the definite statement that in his dealings with the Allied leaders he has been made to feel that a new atmosphere is gathering, what he himself calls a "new international psychology." He discerns the desire, on the part of the Allied leaders to do justice, the desire to establish friendliness, the desire to make peace rest upon right and with this common purpose, President Wilson holds that no obstacles need be formidable.

M. Clemenceau stated the other day that the only conceivable cleavage of opinion among the Allies would probably arise in the nature and extent of the punishment to be imposed on Germany, but even this possible obstacle to agreement among the Allies can be easily overcome by the all-pervading desire to accelerate the era of reconstruction and progress. The threads of human progress have been badly tangled, and it is therefore important that nothing should be allowed further to retard the arrested progress of humanity. There is a note of courage and buoyant hope in the declaration of President Wilson that obstacles are merely challenges to the brave, so that it is their pride to overcome those that stand in their way. In this connection, it is interesting to recall the defection of Russia from the side of the Allies at a critical stage of the war. That grave event was undoubtedly a serious obstacle to victory, but so far from deterring the Allies, it only had the effect of serving them to a yet greater effort. In the same way, we need not be terrified by any obstacles that may arise during the progress of the peace conference that is to assemble a week hence. It is quite possible that obstacles may arise, but we may confidently trust

the genius of Allied statesmanship to surmount them just as they have surmounted the numerous crises that have marked the progress of the war. One of the greatest achievements of this war is that it has signed a death-warrant of the "balance of power" idea. "We know that there cannot be another balance of power," says President Wilson. "That has been tried and found wanting for the best of all reasons: that it does not stay balanced inside itself; and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men. Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united League of Nations."

The arrangement of the "balance of power" scheme is so effectively made out and the case for a League of Nations is so eloquently put by President Wilson in the above words, that there is no need to elaborate the idea. It is the only safe solution of the world's chief problem—that of making war impossible.

Correspondence

Chinese Students Welcome In The Philippines

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—If space permits, kindly insert this letter in the columns of your valuable paper.

The Philippine Chinese Students Association wishes to extend to all the Chinese students in the homeland, through the courtesy of THE CHINA PRESS, its heartiest welcome to this country for their studies.

There is no exaggeration to say that the educational system in these islands under the tutelage of America is now the best in the Orient. Such is the consensus of opinion of all the eminent educators and scholars of the world. Such is the view of the Educational Mission sent to Manila by the Chinese Ministry of Education last May; and such an opinion is endorsed by Professor Motoda of Japan and President Harry Pratt Judson of that great international institution, the University of Chicago.

The government schools of the Philippines are under the central control of the Department of Public Instruction. From the Kindergarten classes up to the high schools there is absolutely no break in this control. But on top of this great system there stands the University of the Philippines, co-ordinating but co-operating with the Department of Public Instruction.

There are many branches of learning and research in the University of the Philippines. There are the colleges of liberal arts, law, medicine, dentistry, commerce, veterinary science, public health and tropical medicine, pharmacy, engineering, forestry, agriculture, education, and the arts. There is also an excellent conservatory of music for ladies and gentlemen. Many Chinese students are conducting researches in agriculture and forestry here, while courses of special interest to Chinese scholars, such as contemporary Chinese problems and Oriental history and politics, have recently been introduced into the curriculum. A Chinese lawyer and journalist, Dr. Luis P. Uyehutia (Khai-chung Li, Hwang), is the first incumbent to his chair. The appointment of this Chinese scholar, the first time that a Chinese has been selected to join the faculty, speaks well of the future friendly relations between China and the Philippines.

In spite of the strict immigration laws, Chinese students are always welcomed here. The Filipino, American, Spanish and Chinese students have organized Cosmopolitan Clubs in Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu to fraternize all nationalities. The cost of living here is comparatively low. It is not higher than China and Japan, while the standard of education is even superior to that of Japan. There is less chance for a foreign student to go astray or get too romantic as in the case of the "geishas" of Japan or the cabarets of Chicago and New York. The work done in the government schools here is credited in the foremost institutions of learning in the United States such as Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Stanford.

It is a pure waste of money to go to America or Japan for a learning that can just as well be acquired in the Philippines for less expense. Chinese students here can return to China every vacation. But they cannot do so if they go to America.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, University of the Philippines, Padre Faura Street, Manila, P. I., or from the Philippine Chinese Students' Association, c/o the Chinese Consulate General, Manila, P. I. Anticipating your favor and thanking you in advance, we are, very respectfully yours,

The Philippine Chinese Students' Association,
Manila, December 15, 1918.
Per Cheng Look Wang,
Secretary-Treasurer

The Deadly Female

When Kipling wrote his famous lines asserting that "the female of the species must be deadlier than the male," he was essentially correct, we are told by Dr. O. C. Glaser, professor of zoology in the University of Michigan. In the department of eugenics which he conducts in Good Health (Battle Creek, October), Professor Glaser describes the results of penological studies made recently by Major Charles B. Davenport, which he says, indicate very clearly that efficiency in fighting is far more likely to be passed along the maternal than the paternal line of the family. The genius of Caesar, the career of Napoleon, the brutality of Nero, are all traceable to maternal inheritance. "We are now quite safe in predicting some blood-thirsty sons," says Dr. Glaser, "when the gentle daughter of a pirate marries a Philadelphian Quaker." He goes on:

"Major Davenport's study is largely based on the family histories of thirty officers, of whom fourteen were primarily fighters, the rest explorers, inventors, diplomats, and administrators. His purpose was to find, if possible, some scientific basis for the selection of men likely to be successful—more likely than if chosen at random—in any tasks that it might become necessary to assign to them."

Briefly, the outcome was that coolness under fire, bravery, spirit, and actual fighting capacity all come principally from the maternal side. The daughter of a first-class fighting man is more likely to have a first-class fighting son than her own father, and her own brothers rarely make names for themselves unless perchance their mother bequeaths the necessary Wanderlust and love of adventure—essential elements in the fighting made-up.

"What other traits follow the same rules of inheritance? Color blindness is one; night blindness, a condition in which the victim can not see by the mild diffuse light of the night, and hence, as the song puts it, is afraid to go home in the dark; bleeding—the defect in which the blood lacks the machinery necessary for clotting; baldness of the virulent type; and nearsightedness are all traits which follow the law of sex-linked inheritance."

"The essentials needed to synthesize a naval fighter are:

"1. Love of the sea.

"2. The wandering impulse; love of adventure.

"3. Energy; love of activity; push.

"4. Absence of fear.

"5. Ability to command men.

"6. Force of placed trust. It has been, naturally, a marked characteristic of all the great fighting leaders, and not infrequently has manifested itself early in life. At the age of six Admiral Perkins was tied in a sleigh and sent twenty miles in an emergency; at ten, Maifit traveled alone in stage coach from North Carolina to White Plains, New York; at ten, likewise, Admiral Winslow went to sea in a skiff with a young cedar fog mast and sail. He was picked up by an incoming vessel and thoroughly enjoyed the cruise. At the mother's knee, Admiral Farragut 'damned' the torpedoes, and at Manila, Dewey's calm was quite unruffled when he ordered: 'You may fire when ready, Gridley.'"

"That the immediate maternal inheritance is chiefly responsible for all this is shown not only by the family records of those referred to, but also by genealogical investigation of the families of Bainbridge, who commanded the Constitution when she captured the British frigate Java, in the War of 1812; of Horatio, who in revolutionary times took the story General Monk of Cushing, who blew up the ironclad Albatross; of Paul Jones, certainly one of the greatest of all naval heroes; of Porter and of Lawrence."

"Energy, aggressiveness, an eager desire to get things done, character traits which are found in industrial, administrative, professional, and artistic. The naval leader, however, has in addition to these an instinct to wander, and the biographers have much to say about the early search of their heroes for changes of scene and for adventure. The future commander is apt to 'run away' or to 'go to sea' in his teens. Such Wanderlust is most clearly of the traits that go to make up naval leaders a sex-linked inheritance of maternal origin."

"The point to be kept in mind in dealing with inheritance of this type is the fact that the mothers of fighting men are themselves placed enough and give no outward signs of the qualities which, bequeathed to their sons, break out in startling changes of scene and for adventure. The future commander is apt to 'run away' or to 'go to sea' in his teens. Such Wanderlust is most clearly of the traits that go to make up naval leaders a sex-linked inheritance of maternal origin."

"Kipling was entirely correct. You can not tell what lies hidden beneath the placid exterior of the female. You must wait until the savage of her sons becomes manifest. This, alas! still has certain racial advantages, but we are obliged to go Kipling one better. In order to insure racial preservation, the female not only must be deadlier than the male; she actually is deadlier, because you can not tell how deadly she is. The harmlessness of a camouflaged fighter of the first magnitude is only skin deep."

Uncle Sam As Wet Nurse

The Basket of Squalling Balkan Nations Has Been Left On Our Doorstep

By Eugene S. Bagger

To say that with the signing of peace and the returning home of the armies the war will not be over is, of course, a mere commonplace. Destroying the Teutonic military machine was, after all, only the most spectacular part of the job. It was not the whole job. After all, everybody in France, in England, in the United States knew even when things looked darkest that the Hun was going to be licked. A German victory was conceivable only in the same sense as the end of the world is conceivable.

One of the most difficult tasks, perhaps the most difficult, ahead of us is to bring order and safety into the chaos from which the flame of war shot forth four and a half years ago. To straighten out the racial tangle of Central Europe. The victory of the Allies is, in this respect, a mere preliminary. It means a negative result only: the elimination of the Hapsburgs and the destruction of the pan-German plan of Mitteleuropa. From this the positive accomplishment, the organization of a democratic, safe and prosperous Mid-Europe, there is still a long road to travel.

The problems facing us are manifold and intricate. Most Americans have only a very hazy idea of what sort of Mid-Europe they want to get. As a rule, they have no idea whatever as to how they are going to get it. They ought to remember the unspeakable agonies Europe had to endure throughout the last century only because it lacked the moral courage to face the Balkan problem squarely. If these agonies are not to be repeated on a hundred-fold scale, Americans and Englishmen and Frenchmen will have to set themselves to studying the Mid-European situation in all its complications and ramifications. Correct diagnosis, in this case, is more than half the cure.

First of all, there are the conflicting claims of nationality, which do not arise from the wicked, domineering disposition of one race or other, but from inevitable circumstances of history and geography. There are the clashing aspirations of Poles and Ukrainians, of Poles and Lithuanians. There are the manifold troubles of the Jugo-Slavs—the "little Serbian" exclusivism of certain old school politicians, the Catholic separatism of a group of Croats, the danger of isolating the Slovenes in a Ger-

man-Italian ocean. There is the peril of an Italian-Jugo-Slav disagreement regarding Dalmatia. There is the problem of the access of land-locked peoples to the sea. There is the problem of what to do with the 10,000,000 Magyars, for whom, situated as they are in what is even within its greatly restricted boundaries one of the richest lands of Europe, a place must be found in the new order of things.

All these questions must be answered before the world can call itself safe. And all these questions must be studied by Americans before answers can be found for them. Already trouble is brewing. Withdrawal of the Poles from the Mid-European Union, headed by President Masaryk, is an extremely serious phenomenon if the sentiments expressed in Mr. Paderewski's letter of resignation mirror the attitude of the Polish majority. On the one hand, the Union cannot afford to organize without Poland, one of the most powerful member-nations. On the other hand, to antagonize the Ukrainians would mean to drive them straight into the Teutonic sphere of influence.

Reconciliation of Poles and Ukrainians, unification of the Jugo-Slavs, are the pivotal conditions of a safe and sane Europe. America and the world will not have gained much if instead of Italia Irredenta they will have a Ukraina Irredenta, if Alsace-Lorraine is merely to be moved from the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Vistula. America and the Allies have fought to gain freedom for the "oppressed nations"; now they will have to learn how to make it last. Moreover, the United States has a large population consisting of members of these races, and it cannot afford the incumbrance of new nationalistic antagonisms springing up in its midst.

There can be no doubt that the peoples just delivered from the Hun yoke are fully conscious of their obligations toward America. They look up to her as to their deliverer. Gratitude and common sense prompt them to heed her voice.

But before America can speak she must know. She must have all sides of the several cases presented to her. Now that Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs are gone, the American people can and will be brought alive to the fact that their own safety hinges on peace and justice in Mid-Europe. They will recognize that the petty dangers must be taken care of without delay—and then the big dangers will take care of themselves.

The Three Paths

(New York Tribune)

There are three ways in which the Allies can treat Germany. There are three attitudes which we as individual Americans can assume toward her. The first would demand revenge. The second would treat her with sentimental tenderness. The third would seek justice.

The two extremes we conceive to be equally dangerous, equally irrational, equally destructive of the finer stuff of our hearts and minds. The mean of justice, difficult as it is to cleave to, holds the one hope of peace and right and progress.

Alike in the spirit of revenge and in the mushiness of sentimental tenderness, easy feeling blots out reason and all finer emotion. Brute, blinding anger and hate are the springs of a desire for revenge. If we gave way to these primitive emotions we should demand an eye for an eye, we should murder and rape in Germany as German soldiers murdered and raped in France and Belgium. We should dismember and enslave the German nation. By so yielding we should end a war begun in the defense of law and right and for the protection of the weak in a chaos of brutality. We should indeed sink ourselves to the level of our enemies.

The other extreme is based on a mass of soft emotions that are fine and foolish, according as they are or are not devoted to right and controlled by intelligence. The parallel is complete. Anger and hate are fine and true and ennobling when they are righteous and the sense of right and wrong that they become evil. So with pity and kindness and tenderness and mercy. They are part and parcel of our finest civilization. But when they envelop and dissolve all other emotions and all thought and reduce a human being to a quivering, shuddering, non-resistant thing become a positive menace.

You can observe these two extremes in the bringing up of children. In the punishment of criminals. The angry, cruel parent harnesses irrevocably both himself and his victim. The too tender, sentimentalizing parent, who is too tender-hearted to rebuke or control or punish does surely no less harm. We have abandoned our old prison methods because they were destructive and brutal. But there is another extreme, equally dangerous, in which the sentimental and kind-

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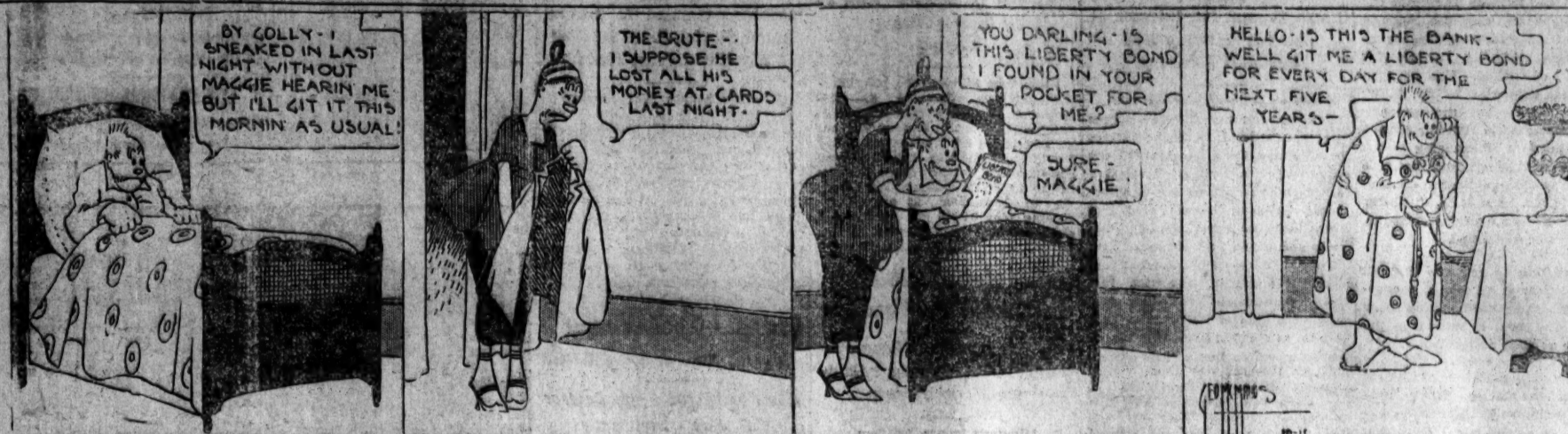
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Topics In Brief

We must not forget that our business is to end war as well as this war. —*Boston Herald.*

Germany doesn't go quite so far as to claim the Belgian babies committed suicide. —*Toledo Blade.*

The German press is showing national repulsion to amputation, but it will have to submit and without anaesthetics. —*St. Louis Star.*

Perhaps the Administration wishes now it had let Colonel Roosevelt go to the front. —*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

The Kaiser removed General von Oven from Metz. The Yanks were making it warm enough for Metz without General von Oven. —*Columbia Record.*

It is wrong to say that women do the proposing. A proposal of marriage like a proposal of peace comes from the side that is ready to surrender. —*St. Louis Star.*

If the German Government is of such a character that it can be changed from a monarchy to a republic in a night, it could quite as readily be changed back in a night from a republic to a monarchy. —*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

One of the worst features of the German defeat is going to be the number of Germans who are going to appear and swear they were always opposed to the tortures, murders, and devastations, but were compelled to suffer in silence. —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Filial Anxiety

Father (lecturing wild son): "Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"
Son: "Oh, I'd be here, sure!"
The question is, what would become of you? —*Boston Transcript.*

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Disastrous Emotionalism

That "the emotional temperament has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered" is the conclusion of an editorial writer in *The Hospital*. The emotional person, we are told, exaggerates to the point

of extravagance; he is untruthful, a natural demagogue, lacks self-control, is in too great a hurry, "boils over" easily, lets loose forces that he can not control or direct, and so is "the most dangerous person in the world." He has been res-

ponsible alike for the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition and for the financial wreckage of the latest stock-jobbing scheme. Our cousins overseas may read this indictment with complacency, for the writer takes pains to assure them at the outset that the English are the most unemotional persons in the world, and he holds up for our admiration the butler in the story who performed his duties calmly at the dinner-table and then went home to save his house from the flames which he had known all the time were devouring it. Whether a little emotionalism might not have been better for the house here, even though at the expense of the dinner, might seem arguable. But hear the English physician's indictment of emotion:

"Emotion is expressed mainly in speech and in action, and in both ways the emotional person expresses his emotions readily, with freedom, and with exaggeration, often running into extravagance. In speech, he is prone to the use of strong expressions and superlatives. Emotional persons are perhaps more numerous than they used to be, and form a larger proportion of the population; at any rate, the misuse and degradation of strong and superlative expressions are becoming more frequent of late years, possibly because of the permeation of the country (in Britain) by the Celtic fringes. Such words as awful, perfectly, infinitely, absolutely, frightfully, and so on have been so misused and vulgarized that they have lost their intensive meaning, and have almost lost their meaning altogether. The emotional person uses them perpetually. . . . but his emotion evaporates in talk, and his performance falls far short of his declared intention. He is apt to say more than he means, and much more than he will stick to."

"For the emotional person is by nature untruthful. He is untruthful in both ways—that is, he says carelessly and unthinkingly what is not in accordance with fact, not recognising or not admitting the desirability of truthfulness, not caring whether what he says is true or not, and besides this, and no doubt on account and by reason of this, he often lies in the second of Dr. Johnson's senses. He lies, and he knows he lies. His assertions are like all his expressions, exaggerated; and they are variable. . . . He is constitutionally inaccurate. You can not believe a word he says. . . . his use of emotional speech is so frequent that he is fluent. . . . and his fluency often rises into eloquence. The emotional races, the Irish especially, are renowned for their eloquence. We are far from saying that eloquence is restricted to the emotional temperament. Were we to say so, the single case of John Bright would be enough to refute us; but undoubtedly eloquence and even oratory are frequent among the emotional, infrequent among the self-controlled, and the self-controlled. The emotional orator easily becomes a demagogue. . . . In action, the emotional person is impulsive. Wanting as he is in self-restraint, he does not wait to act until he has balanced the advantages and disadvantages of action. He is wanting in circumspection and deliberation. The path from feeling to action is short-circuited. As the emotional can not bear pain without howling, so they can not bear suspense, which is a kind of pain, without a struggle to relieve it. They can not wait. Accustomed to express their emotion as soon as it is felt, they must express it so in action as well as in words. If great discovery, every difficult invention, every new religion, almost every great benefit that humanity has received, from geometry to porcelain, from the theory of gravitation to the steam-engine, from natural selection to electricity; but the unrestrained and unguided enthusiasm of the emotional temperament has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered."

The Sole Test Of Sanity

The sole difference between a sane and an insane man is that the former retains the power of adapting himself to his circumstances, while the latter has lost it. This is the definition of a contributor to *The Hospital* (London, September 14), who writes under the title that appears above. So long, he assures us, as we are able to alter our actions to suit any change in ourselves or our environment, so long we are mentally normal. We effect such alteration either by changing our circumstances, as when we put on more clothes in cold weather, or by changing our own actions, as when we go around a hole to avoid falling in. The madman fails to make adjustments of this kind, and he does not recognise such failure as an error, but persists in it. Here, the writer tells us, is where the boundary lies between mistake and madness. Insanity might be defined as permanent error. We read:

"Action is the adaptation of oneself to one's circumstances; and needs modification according as the circumstances change, and according as the self changes; and as long as we retain the capacity of altering our action so as to suit any change that may occur either in our circumstances or in ourselves, so long we retain our sanity."

"Madness is the loss of this power of adapting our action to suit our circumstances. If a man's circumstances change in such a manner as to affect his welfare, he will, as long as

he is sane, alter his action so as to adapt himself to the change. If the weather becomes cold, he will light a fire, or put on more clothing, or both; and vice versa if the weather turns hot. If his income increases or diminishes, he will increase or diminish his expenditure accordingly. If a new law that affects him is passed, he will alter his conduct so as to conform to it. As his children arrive at an educable age, he will take measures for their education.

"Normal action is such as to adjust the relation between the self and the

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FRANCE CLAIMS PRIORITY IN GETTING INDEMNITY

Its Greater Losses Give It First Consideration, Says Ribot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 1.—A representative French view of the indemnity question was expressed by M. Ribot, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance, in an interview given to a representative of the Associated Press.

M. Ribot contended that the financial situation of all the Entente nations must ultimately be adjusted with due regard to each one's war efforts and sacrifices, taking into account their respective resources and ability to pay. Man-power losses must be reckoned in estimating sacrifices alongside outlays in money and the damages sustained. The enemy powers must pay, according to their resources, a share of the expenditure of the Entente over and above all the damages due to invasion. M. Ribot submitted that France had been the principal battlefield, had furnished the greatest effort and had suffered the heaviest losses, proportionate to her population. France, therefore, was entitled to priority for a considerable indemnity against Germany, which, however, ought not to be so big as to place the German people in a sort of prolonged servitude. Germany would only be able to pay the amount for which she is properly chargeable if she is not entirely deprived of her foreign trade. She must have raw materials and export facilities, otherwise her population would emigrate and her industries languish so that she would be unable to meet her obligations at home, much less her obligations to the Allies.

ANOTHER ALLIED NOTE TO CHINA IS EXPECTED

Powers Will Again Point Out Necessity Of Ending Internal Dissension

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokyo, January 4.—Information from a reliable source is to the effect that difficulties still exist preventing a reconciliation between the North and South and the representatives of the Powers interested are expected to meet in conference in Peking for the purpose of serving a second advice to the Chinese authorities and to invite their attention to the necessity of expediting the unification of the Chinese administration.

Press Wants To Be Present
Peking, January 6.—The Peking Chinese Press Association has telegraphed to Chu Chi-chien requesting permission for representatives of the press to attend the Peace Conference between the North and South. Chu Chi-chien has replied expressing his sympathy with the idea, as the Chinese people everywhere are interested in knowing the whole of the discussions, but pointing out that he is unable to grant the request until he has consulted the Southern delegates.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES TO BE MADE IN STAGES

First To Come Now, Second After Peace Treaty Is Signed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—Traveling from Holyhead to Criccieth, the Premier this morning had a rousing reception at Carnarvon, where he made a speech in Welsh. Thanking his constituents, he said they could rely upon one thing, namely, that he was still in the same place. He was one of the people. It was for them he worked and he would continue to fight as long as God gave him health and strength.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the general election has given democracy an opportunity in the present government to change the face of the country. Unless the government did their best to fulfil their promises, he begged himself that he would not remain at the head of the government but would go back to the people for another mandate.

London, January 2.—The opening of Parliament has been postponed to February 4.

The Times remarks that a sweeping reconstruction of the Government is now improbable. The transformation to a peace Ministry will be effected in two stages: one immediately and the second after the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

According to an authoritative statement of views in the highest Unionist quarters, the Prime Minister has not the same freedom of choice as was enjoyed in the past by the head of a one-party Government but the Unionists repudiate the suggestion that an attempt may be made to secure in the Government a reflection of the preponderance of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons. It is taken for granted, however, that a considerable proportion of the Ministry will be Unionist. It is understood that Mr. J. W. Lowther, a Unionist, may not be re-elected as speaker.

News Brevities

There was a further hearing before Judge Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court yesterday on the application for the winding up of the firm of A. E. Paradis and Co., Ltd., of Chefoo. The petition, which was supported by Mr. E. W. Godfrey, states that the company was incorporated in 1914 for \$50,000 for the purpose of engaging in the export of pongee silk and that it is indebted to the petitioner in the sum of Tls. 49,000. Mr. R. F. C. Maser appeared in behalf of the company. The case was adjourned.

The committee requests that all who had tickets for sale in connection with the Marine Engineers' Charity Cup send in returns to the Institute as soon as possible.

For the encouragement of Chinese products, the Chinese Native Products Development Association has decided to establish an exhibition museum at the Buddhist Temple of Liu Yua and to publish a monthly magazine. The decision was made at the society's annual meeting Saturday.

An appropriate and striking calendar for the new year is the "Victory" calendar issued by the Confiserie Marcel, 243A Szechuen Road. It depicts the sun of peace rising above photographs of the great Allied generals and the Allied flags, grouped about a tri-colored shield.

About 400 troops of the army of General Lung Chi-kwang, former Military Governor of Kwangtung, were in Shanghai on their way to Tientsin yesterday. These soldiers were given quarters at three Chinese lodging houses on Avenue Edward VII. They will join General Lung at Shaotsang near Tientsin, where the former war lord of Hainan is recruiting.

Mrs. T. Jones has received a cablegram from her son, Captain Llewellyn Jones, from Copenhagen that he has been freed from a German camp and was on his way to England.

Berlin Is Alarmed At Radek's Coming

(Continued from Page 1)

Prince Max of Baden has been nominated as a candidate of the German Democratic Party for the National Assembly.

Radek Shows Bolshevik Policy
London, January 1.—The continued determined efforts of the Bolshevik Government in Russia to spread Bolshevism outside Russia is shown in a speech made by Radek at the Congress of the Spartacus Party in Berlin.

Radek declared that the German Government had rejected an offer of two train loads of breadstuffs. Nevertheless, Russia was willing to share the little they had with the German proletariat. He ridiculed the idea of the Entente sending its troops further into Russia because they would become infected with Bolshevism. Radek declared that Russian workmen are ready to fight with their German comrades on the Rhine against "British capitalism." Finally he proposed that a World Soviet Congress in Berlin should be held to negotiate a world peace.

New Socialist Party Formed
Copenhagen, January 3.—A message from Berlin states that Herr Leibel and two prominent colleagues have formed a new Socialist party in consequence of their expulsion from the Independent Socialists and their disownment by the Spartacus party.

(French Wireless)
Berne, January 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to the Lokal Anzeiger the successor of the Minister of War, General von Scheuch, who resigned some days ago, is Colonel Reinhardt, of the Wurtemberg army.

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FOCH ALLOWS CONCESSION TO GERMAN DELEGATION

Grants Request For Intercourse Between Germany And Occupied Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 2.—The Times correspondent at Cologne states that Marshal Foch has granted the request of the German delegation to suspend the prohibition of intercourse between the occupied territory and the remainder of Germany and it has been arranged that the German Government shall furnish the occupied zone with fuel and machinery and the Allies shall supply the interior of Germany with certain raw materials in order to prevent unemployment. The British Military Governor of Cologne announces that the importation of foodstuffs, raw materials and certain manufactured articles from the rest of Germany into the British zone will be permitted from January 1.

Consul At Tsinanfu Honored With C.M.G.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Sir Charles Madden have received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and Vice-Admiral Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, Vice-Admiral Browning and Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

London, January 1.—The New Year honors include:
To be C.M.G. Mr. J. T. Pratt, British Consul at Tsinan.

FRENCH BUSINESS MAN DIES IN MOSCOW JAIL

Death Of M. Darcy While Prisoner Of Bolsheviks Arouses Indignation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 4.—The death in prison at Moscow of M. Pierre Darcy, the President of the French Chamber of Commerce in Petrograd, has aroused the greatest indignation in France.

Restrictions Off Dealing In Timber

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 30.—Press Bureau: Dealings in timber in the United Kingdom will be unrestricted after January 1.

COMMISSION IS NAMED ON BRITISH EMIGRATION

To Deal With Problems Affecting Colonies During Reconstruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 4.—The Government has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to deal effectively with problems of emigration during the reconstruction.

86 Americans Dead Of Archangel Force

Nine Die In Action And 65 Of Disease Among Troops

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General March announced that an official report from Ambassador David R. Francis in Russia showed that the total deaths from all causes in the American forces at Archangel up to November 25 are 86, including nine killed in action and sixty-five died from disease.

Industrial Exhibit Planned For Nanking

President Hsu Shih-chang Proposes Fair To Encourage Chinese Manufacturing

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, January 4.—President Hsu Shih-chang proposes to hold a Chinese exhibition at Nanking after the Peace Conference with a view to promoting industrial enterprises.

Obituary

Mr. R. G. Knowles
Reuter's Service
New York, January 3.—The death is announced of Mr. R. G. Knowles, the well-known comedian.
Lieut. Gen. H. H. Jones
London, January 3.—The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Sir James H. H. Jones, an Indian Mutiny veteran and Military Governor of Kabul in 1879-1880.

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NEWS PRIVATE PROPERTY SUPREME COURT RULES

Injunction Granted To Prevent Hearst Service From Stealing Associated Press News

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 1.—The action of the Associated Press to restrain the International News Service from publishing news gathered by the Associated Press, has resulted in a decision being given by the Supreme Court that news, even if not copyrighted, is property.

This decision is important to newspapers since it guarantees news collected by them from piracy.

Chinese Government Asks For Salt Funds

Wants \$2,000,000 From Reserve To Pay Diplomatic Salaries Abroad

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, January 6.—The Chinese Government has applied for \$2,000,000 from the Salt Gabelle reserve of \$10,000,000 as funds are required to pay the salaries of the diplomatic representatives abroad and also to repay a loan of \$600,000 to the International Bank. As the reserve was originally intended to represent \$1,000,000, the withdrawal of \$2,000,000 will leave a large margin over the sterling equivalent and it is hoped the banks will grant the application as a temporary accommodation.

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praiser, my connection with L.
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Hoong On Steamship Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an
Extraordinary General Meeting of
the above-named Company will be
held at No. 8a, Yuen Ming Yuen
Road on Tuesday, the 7th January,
1919, when the subjoined resolu-
tions, which were passed as Extra-
ordinary Resolutions at the Extra-
ordinary Meeting held on the 23rd
December, 1918, will be submitted
for confirmation as Special Resolu-
tions, viz:-

1. THAT it is desirable to liqui-
date the Company, and accordingly
that the Company be wound up
voluntarily.

2. THAT Messrs. S. A. Seth
and A. H. Mancell, Public Ac-
countants, jointly and severally, be
and they are hereby appointed Liq-
uidators for the purposes of such
winding up.

By Order of the
Board of Directors
T. J. ROCHE,
Secretary. 20632

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons
Massachusetts Constitution
China District.

All Brethren are invited to attend
a meeting of the District Grand
Lodge, Massachusetts Constitution,
at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday,
January 8th, 1919, at 9 o'clock.

J. D. GAINES,
D. G. Secretary.
Shanghai, China, January 6th, 1919. 20761

Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs
have now arrived from their
noted places of produce: sable,
ermine, otter, beaver, mink,
musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf,
raccoon, cat (black all over),
and naturally black, white, red,
and yellow fox skins, etc., all
of superior quality and good for
gentlemen's and ladies' garments,
collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and
white goatskin rugs in large sizes.
Our furs are superior and moderate
in price.

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Dept. of Venereal Diseases
P872 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr.
Moh Song Ching (莫能清) is no
longer connected with our corpora-
tion, as compradore, and that he is
not authorised to act hereafter for
us in any capacity—nor use hence-
forth, either the foreign or local
Hong name (美盛 Mei-ying) of
this corporation.

J. H. & C. K. EAGLE, INC.
行 洋 廣 美
Shanghai,
31st December, 1918. 20689

NOTICE

With reference to the notice in
this paper of Messrs. J. H. and
C. K. Eagle, Inc., I beg to state
that my connection as compradore
to the said firm terminated already
on May the 31st, 1918. After that
date I acted as compradore to Mr.
G. Louis, which position I, however,
resigned, as per my letter to him of
December the 9th, 1918.

MOH SONG CHING
莫 能 清 20715

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road. 20730

**MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS**

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE
40 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN

72.05% TUNGSTEN

PRICE ABOUT T.L.S. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)

Apply to
Mr. Y. P. TSENG.
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD. 20735

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Buchanan's Red Seal

Buchanan's Black and White

Buchanan's Royal Household

Buchanan's 15 yr. Old Liqueur

Crawford's Special Reserve

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs and
Vacuum Bottles. 17997

CARPETS

Come and see us before
buying elsewhere. Our
prices are the lowest—
our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from
customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY

121 Peking Road

**GREETINGS FROM
SZECHWAN**

A
MOST HAPPY AND
PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR
TO YOU ALL.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely
situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to
J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.
P. O. Box 115 20630

**NEW
CHUBB SAFES
ARRIVED.**

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

Broadway, Shanghai

**JUST ARRIVED
MEMINDEX
MEMOFILE
REFILLS**

1919

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Presto-Lite Battery

is well and favorably
known wherever automobiles
are used.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for two to four months
from February 1st, a well-furnished,
six-roomed, detached house on
Avenue Joffre. Modern bathroom,
hot and cold water, garden and
garage. Apply to Box 489, THE
CHINA PRESS. 20765

FOR RENT, semi-detached house
near French Park, T.L.S. 25 per
month. Furniture and fixtures to
be taken over. Desirable place for
couple. Apply to Box 476, THE
CHINA PRESS. 20733 J. 7.

TO LET, four roomed-house with
attic, tennis, stable, immediate oc-
cupation. Western district. Rent
moderate, furniture and fixtures can
be taken over. Apply to Box 481,
THE CHINA PRESS. 20748 J. 8.

TO LET on the Range Road, facing
south, from May or earlier,
seven-roomed house, completely fur-
nished. Rent T.L.S. 60 per month.
Furniture must be taken over. Por-
tion of house, sublet, so that four
rooms, kitchen, bathroom and ser-
vants' quarters are left to the oc-
cupier rent free. Apply to Box 477,
THE CHINA PRESS. 20740 J. 7.

TO LET, well-furnished, semi-
detached house in Route de Say
Zoong, three bedrooms, bathrooms
attached (hot and cold water,
sanitary closet), two reception
rooms, large halls and attic, tele-
phone, garden; also garage and
stabling if required. Occupation
March/April. Apply to Box 464,
THE CHINA PRESS. 20712 J. 9.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT, thoroughly modern,
four-roomed house, large lawn, 29
Rue Cornuelle. Immediate possession.
Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA
PRESS. 20719 J. 9.

TO LET, very modern detached,
six roomed residence, Western dis-
trict, with tennis court. Garage and
stabling. Rent T.L.S. 110. Apply
to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen
Road. 20699

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT for hire, recently
painted throughout, comfortable and
roomy, four spring bunks, fully
equipped with table, linen, cutlery
and kitchen utensils. Moderate
charge per day. Apply to Box 488,
THE CHINA PRESS. 20764 J. 9.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES and godowns to let in
Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply
to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Tele-
phone East 24. 20693 J. 8.

DANCING

PROFESSIONAL teacher, B.
Richard, 312 Avenue Joffre, is now
free to give private lessons in
modern ball-room dances. One
dance taught in less than a week.
20697 J. 9.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and
small well furnished rooms, every
convenience, accommodation for
table boarders. Good cuisine.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, two large
rooms, bedroom and sittingroom,
with private bathroom adjoining,
hot and cold water, telephone, gar-
age, stabling and tennis. Apply to
Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, newly decorated, unfur-
nished, two-roomed flat with bath-
room, verandah, kitchen and ser-
vants' quarters. T.L.S. 40. Wayside
district. Apply to Box 472, THE
CHINA PRESS. 20733 J. 9.

LARGE double room to let, bath-
room and verandah attached, select
central locality. Apply to Box 475,
THE CHINA PRESS. 20736 J. 10.

TO LET, central, an exceptionally
large handsome bed-sitting-room,
facing south, private bath with hot
and cold water. Suitable for mar-
ried couple or two gentlemen
friends. Excellent board and at-
tendance. Elevator and phone.
Room has been newly painted and
decorated. Apply at 103 Szechuen
Road, Corner Jikkee. 20746 J. 7.

TO LET, desirable, furnished,
down-town flat. Rent including
light, water and taxes, T.L.S. 85 per
month. Apply to Box 479, THE
CHINA PRESS. 20743 J. 8.

NICE comfortable home offered
two guests, bright communicating
rooms, sitting and bedroom. Special-
ly good table. Select locality. Also
small cosy room, single. Terms
very moderate to right parties.
Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA
PRESS. 20746 J. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: A young experienced
Chinese seeks position as office
assistant or bookkeeper. Good
knowledge of bank bookkeeping and
general office routine, quick at
figures, and hard worker. Apply to
Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS. 20754 J. 9.

AMERICAN lady stenographer
open for engagement immediately.
Both local and home experience;
first-class work. Will accept tem-
porary or permanent position. A.I.
references. Apply to Box 485,
THE CHINA PRESS. 20756 J. 9.

WANTED, posit'on, Shanghai or
outports, by returned British soldier.
Capable bookkeeper, correspondent.
Speaks French and Chinese (Nor-
thern, Southern, Yangtze and
Fokien dialects). Accustomed to
travel. Reply to Box 473, THE
CHINA PRESS. 20724 J. 8.

MECHANICAL and civil en-
gineer, with many years' engineer-
ing and commercial experience and
valuable connections in China, de-
sires to attach himself to an impor-
tant firm as head of department.
(Thorough knowledge of Chinese
language. No objections to outport.
Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA
PRESS. 20721 J. 10.

EXPERIENCED foreign stenog-
rapher and correspondent desires
special work. Can organise and
conduct follow-up letter systems.
Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA
PRESS. 20729 J. 7.

EXPERIENCED stenographer
wishes to undertake extra work
after office hours. Accustomed to
engineering terms. Apply to Box
458, THE CHINA PRESS. 20688 J. 7.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an American or Eng-
lish teacher to teach English in a
Chinese boys' school. Apply to Box
483, THE CHINA PRESS. 20753 J. 9.

LOST OR STOLEN

DOG LOST: Strayed from No.
22 North Szechuen Road, on the
3rd inst., a young Irish terrier,
answering to the name of "Gerry."
Will finder kindly communicate to
the above address. Reward, if
necessary. 20760 J. 8.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations
of agreements, letters, legal docu-
ments, advertisements, articles and
commercial documents and litera-
ture undertaken by translator
experienced in consulate, syndicate,
journalistic, commercial and official
translation work. Accuracy ensur-
ed and confidence respected. Please
apply care of Chang Nieh-yün, 1
Museum Road or P. D. 1359, Hai-
ting Road opposite West End
Lane. 20767 J. 9.

Exchange and Mart

SHARES for sale: 15 Horse
Bazaar and Motor Company's
shares. Make best offer to Box
490, THE CHINA PRESS. 20767 J. 9.

FOR SALE, One Hupmobile tour-
ing car, 1914 model 32, in good
condition and running order. For
further particulars, please apply to
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor
Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones,
West 1213 and 1202. 20759 J. 9.

FOR SALE, A Monroe touring
car, furnished with electric lights
and self-starter, in excellent con-
dition. For further particulars, please
apply to The Shanghai Horse
Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Garage
Phones, West 1213 and 1202. 20759 J. 9.

FOR SALE, One Overland land-
aulette, furnished with self-starter
and electric lights, recently over-
hauled and repainted, in good con-
dition. For particulars, please apply
to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar &
Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage
Phones, West 1213 and 1202. 20759 J. 9.

FOR SALE, a four-cylinder Buick
touring car, has been used one year
only. Furnished with electric lights
and self-starter, just repainted and
in good condition. For particulars,
please apply to The Shanghai Horse
Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Garage
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TYPEWRITER WANTED, sec-
ond-hand machine, must be in per-
fect condition, price reasonable.
Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA
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FOR SALE, one motor-cycle,
"Premier," in good working order.
Can be inspected. T.L.S. 150.
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FOR SALE, Chandler Limousine
beautifully upholstered, seven pas-
senger; in use only two months;
T.L.S. 4,000. Apply to Box 482,
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FOR SALE, two sound horses with
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exercise. Prices exceedingly low.
Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA
PRESS. 20735 J. 8.

FOR SALE, for T.L.S. 15,000 cash,
rent T.L.S. 8,000 per annum, nine
nearly new foreign residences, six
rooms each, with all modern con-
veniences, on Avenue Joffre.
This property is being sacrificed as
owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T.
Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 20697

FOR SALE, the medical practice of
a Yangtze port. Very reasonable
terms. Apply to Box 441, THE
CHINA PRESS. 20698

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	—	San Francisco	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	—	Tacoma, etc.	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 18	—	Vancouver	Shibetsu Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 30	—	San Francisco	Shibetsu Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. —	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	—	Tacoma, etc.	Tenryo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Br. C.P.R.
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Br. C.P.R.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	Br. C.P.R.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. —	—	Kobe	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. —	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Nagasaki	Yamato Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikago Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamato Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 25	—	London, etc.	Borneo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novora	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 7	—	D.L. Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	D.L. Ningpo	Kianhsien	Br. J. M. & Co.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Shima Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	Poochow	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8	—	Chungking	Hainchi	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8	—	4:30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. N. S. S. Co.	Br. N. S. S. Co.
Jan. 9	—	D.L. Swatow	Hohow	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	—	Hongkong	Chikago Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 9	—	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. J. M. & Co.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11	—	Hongkong and Canton	Feudor	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 12	—	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 14	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singon	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 7	—	D.L. W'wei, Chefoo & T'iao	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7	—	2:00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 7	—	3:00 Dairen	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 9	—	9:00 Tsingtao	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 10	—	6:00 Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 10	—	4:00 Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan. 12	—	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 7	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 8	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 8	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwaha	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 9	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsichang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckw	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Neankia	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuehling	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 14	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luoyang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woochang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.

*A.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 6	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 6	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 6	—	Hankow	Hainchi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 6	—	Hankow	Hainchi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 6	—	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	—	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Tingwah	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Tingwah	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 6	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 6	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 6	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 6	—	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 6	—	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain I. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, January 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Sulwo, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, January 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, Captain S. Hivose, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shanyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chuanhsien, Captain J. A. Scott, will leave on Wednesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Woosung, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, January 7, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 8, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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FOR NORTHERN PORTS

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOR FOREIGN PORTS

LONDON.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf during January. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Thursday, January 16, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Thursday, January 16, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tuckw, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, January 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Laenyl, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yungchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passenger: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN ROUTE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
S.S. Venezuela Jan. 18	S.S. Ecuador Jan. 11
S.S. Ecuador Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia Feb. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN ROUTE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz Mar. —
S.S. Colusa Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"

Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

NOTICE

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

EMPRESS OF ASIA

RESUME MONTHLY SERVICE

Hongkong—Shanghai—Japan Ports To Vancouver

First Sailing Empress of Russia about Feb. 22nd and Every Four Weeks thereafter

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD.

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America. For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi	Feb. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
KATORI MARU	10,000	Capt. I. Noma	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Nakajima	Jan. 10
OHKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi	Jan. 14
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito	Jan. 21

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 8
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 11
YAKESHIWA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida	Jan. 18

Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU, 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

KANAGAWA MARU, 12,500 Capt. M. Furuhashi, Jan. 7

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU, 10,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMA MARU, 21,000 Capt. J. Iriawa, Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

Ship	Tons	Departure
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Station	Distance	Time	Remarks	Station	Distance	Time	Remarks
Peking	0			Tientsin	0		
Beiping	10	10:00		Yanchow	10	10:00	
Shijiazhuang	20	11:00		Lichang	20	11:00	
Langfang	30	12:00		Yanchow	30	12:00	
Langfang	40	13:00		Lichang	40	13:00	
Langfang	50	14:00		Yanchow	50	14:00	
Langfang	60	15:00		Lichang	60	15:00	
Langfang	70	16:00		Yanchow	70	16:00	
Langfang	80	17:00		Lichang	80	17:00	
Langfang	90	18:00		Yanchow	90	18:00	
Langfang	100	19:00		Lichang	100	19:00	
Langfang	110	20:00		Yanchow	110	20:00	
Langfang	120	21:00		Lichang	120	21:00	
Langfang	130	22:00		Yanchow	130	22:00	
Langfang	140	23:00		Lichang	140	23:00	
Langfang	150	24:00		Yanchow	150	24:00	
Langfang	160	25:00		Lichang	160	25:00	
Langfang	170	26:00		Yanchow	170	26:00	
Langfang	180	27:00		Lichang	180	27:00	
Langfang	190	28:00		Yanchow	190	28:00	
Langfang	200	29:00		Lichang	200	29:00	
Langfang	210	30:00		Yanchow	210	30:00	
Langfang	220	31:00		Lichang	220	31:00	
Langfang	230	32:00		Yanchow	230	32:00	
Langfang	240	33:00		Lichang	240	33:00	
Langfang	250	34:00		Yanchow	250	34:00	
Langfang	260	35:00		Lichang	260	35:00	
Langfang	270	36:00		Yanchow	270	36:00	
Langfang	280	37:00		Lichang	280	37:00	
Langfang	290	38:00		Yanchow	290	38:00	
Langfang	300	39:00		Lichang	300	39:00	
Langfang	310	40:00		Yanchow	310	40:00	
Langfang	320	41:00		Lichang	320	41:00	
Langfang	330	42:00		Yanchow	330	42:00	
Langfang	340	43:00		Lichang	340	43:00	
Langfang	350	44:00		Yanchow	350	44:00	
Langfang	360	45:00		Lichang	360	45:00	
Langfang	370	46:00		Yanchow	370	46:00	
Langfang	380	47:00		Lichang	380	47:00	
Langfang	390	48:00		Yanchow	390	48:00	
Langfang	400	49:00		Lichang	400	49:00	
Langfang	410	50:00		Yanchow	410	50:00	
Langfang	420	51:00		Lichang	420	51:00	
Langfang	430	52:00		Yanchow	430	52:00	
Langfang	440	53:00		Lichang	440	53:00	
Langfang	450	54:00		Yanchow	450	54:00	
Langfang	460	55:00		Lichang	460	55:00	
Langfang	470	56:00		Yanchow	470	56:00	
Langfang	480	57:00		Lichang	480	57:00	
Langfang	490	58:00		Yanchow	490	58:00	
Langfang	500	59:00		Lichang	500	59:00	
Langfang	510	60:00		Yanchow	510	60:00	
Langfang	520	61:00		Lichang	520	61:00	
Langfang	530	62:00		Yanchow	530	62:00	
Langfang	540	63:00		Lichang	540	63:00	
Langfang	550	64:00		Yanchow	550	64:00	
Langfang	560	65:00		Lichang	560	65:00	
Langfang	570	66:00		Yanchow	570	66:00	
Langfang	580	67:00		Lichang	580	67:00	
Langfang	590	68:00		Yanchow	590	68:00	
Langfang	600	69:00		Lichang	600	69:00	
Langfang	610	70:00		Yanchow	610	70:00	
Langfang	620	71:00		Lichang	620	71:00	
Langfang	630	72:00		Yanchow	630	72:00	
Langfang	640	73:00		Lichang	640	73:00	
Langfang	650	74:00		Yanchow	650	74:00	
Langfang	660	75:00		Lichang	660	75:00	
Langfang	670	76:00		Yanchow	670	76:00	
Langfang	680	77:00		Lichang	680	77:00	
Langfang	690	78:00		Yanchow	690	78:00	
Langfang	700	79:00		Lichang	700	79:00	
Langfang	710	80:00		Yanchow	710	80:00	
Langfang	720	81:00		Lichang	720	81:00	
Langfang	730	82:00		Yanchow	730	82:00	
Langfang	740	83:00		Lichang	740	83:00	
Langfang	750	84:00		Yanchow	750	84:00	
Langfang	760	85:00		Lichang	760	85:00	
Langfang	770	86:00		Yanchow	770	86:00	
Langfang	780	87:00		Lichang	780	87:00	
Langfang	790	88:00		Yanchow	790	88:00	
Langfang	800	89:00		Lichang	800	89:00	
Langfang	810	90:00		Yanchow	810	90:00	
Langfang	820	91:00		Lichang	820	91:00	
Langfang	830	92:00		Yanchow	830	92:00	
Langfang	840	93:00		Lichang	840	93:00	
Langfang	850	94:00		Yanchow	850	94:00	
Langfang	860	95:00		Lichang	860	95:00	
Langfang	870	96:00		Yanchow	870	96:00	
Langfang	880	97:00		Lichang	880	97:00	
Langfang	890	98:00		Yanchow	890	98:00	
Langfang	900	99:00		Lichang	900	99:00	
Langfang	910	100:00		Yanchow	910	100:00	
Langfang	920	101:00		Lichang	920	101:00	
Langfang	930	102:00		Yanchow	930	102:00	
Langfang	940	103:00		Lichang	940	103:00	
Langfang	950	104:00		Yanchow	950	104:00	
Langfang	960	105:00		Lichang	960	105:00	
Langfang	970	106:00		Yanchow	970	106:00	
Langfang	980	107:00		Lichang	980	107:00	
Langfang	990	108:00		Yanchow	990	108:00	
Langfang	1000	109:00		Lichang	1000	109:00	
Langfang	1010	110:00		Yanchow	1010	110:00	
Langfang	1020	111:00		Lichang	1020	111:00	
Langfang	1030	112:00		Yanchow	1030	112:00	
Langfang	1040	113:00		Lichang	1040	113:00	
Langfang	1050	114:00		Yanchow	1050	114:00	
Langfang	1060	115:00		Lichang	1060	115:00	
Langfang	1070	116:00		Yanchow	1070	116:00	
Langfang	1080	117:00		Lichang	1080	117:00	
Langfang	1090	118:00		Yanchow	1090	118:00	
Langfang	1100	119:00		Lichang	1100	119:00	
Langfang	1110	120:00		Yanchow	1110	120:00	
Langfang	1120	121:00		Lichang	1120	121:00	
Langfang	1130	122:00		Yanchow	1130	122:00	
Langfang	1140	123:00		Lichang	1140	123:00	
Langfang	1150	124:00		Yanchow	1150	124:00	
Langfang	1160	125:00		Lichang	1160	125:00	
Langfang	1170	126:00		Yanchow	1170	126:00	
Langfang	1180	127:00		Lichang	1180	127:00	
Langfang	1190	128:00		Yanchow	1190	128:00	
Langfang	1200	129:00		Lichang	1200	129:00	
Langfang	1210	130:00		Yanchow	1210	130:00	
Langfang	1220	131:00		Lichang	1220	131:00	
Langfang	1230	132:00		Yanchow	1230	132:00	
Langfang	1240	133:00		Lichang	1240	133:00	
Langfang	1250	134:00		Yanchow	1250	134:00	
Langfang	1260	135:00		Lichang	1260	135:00	
Langfang	1270	136:00		Yanchow	1270	136:00	
Langfang	1280	137:00		Lichang	1280	137:00	

Allied War Relief Association

On December 11 a telegram was received from General Sir C. H. Powell, K.C.B., British Red Cross Commissioner at Vladivostok, saying that hundreds of Russian officers had arrived in Siberia and were in great straits. He recommended that warm clothing, etc. be sent as a Christmas gift. He evidently sent the same telegram to Hongkong as that which was received that a credit of Tls. 5,500 had been placed at the disposal of Lady de Saumarez, President of the British Women's Work Association, in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Allied War Relief Association was held at once and it was decided to take as a basis 500 officers and provide them with a kit each, consisting of 2 suits of underwear, 1 padded waistcoat, 1 pair of gloves, 1 muffler, 2 pair of socks and 1 fur-lined overcoat; also sundry comforts as per list. The various organisations connected with the A.W.R.A. subscribed as follows:

Waistcoats	250
Socks, pairs	84
Waistcoats (bought from B.W.W.A.)	100
Value Tls.	475.00
Russian War Relief:	
Shirts	100
Gloves, pairs	400
Housewives	300
Toothbrushes	500
Pencils	500
Plaster Surgeons	500
Value Tls.	555.00
British Red Cross (fund subscribed for Siberia by Shanghai Race Club):	
Medicines	720.00
Value Tls.	720.00
Money Subscribed Extended as:	
Overcoats, sheepskin lined	500
Mufflers	500
Freight on whole gift Tobacco	1,125.00
Value Tls.	9,125.00
Subscriptions:	
American Red Cross (Shanghai Chapter):	
Underwear, suits	550
Handkerchiefs	1,000
Soap, boxes	7
Value Tls.	775.00
B.W.W.A.:	
Underwear, suits	400
Underwear, pants	100
Socks, pairs	1,120
Gloves, fur-lined	100
Waistcoats, silk	150
Value Tls.	1,455.00
Italian Women's Work Association:	
Housewives	200
Value Tls.	60.00
French Cox Rouge:	
Value Tls.	60.00
Tls.	13,165.00

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for January 7th, 8th and 9th

"KING COTTON" Interesting

"The Fangs of the Tater" Detective Story in Two Parts

"The Disappearance of Helen Minter" Detective Story in Two Parts

"THE PROFESSOR'S WARD" Comedy
"A MODEL YOUNG MAN" Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME for Tuesday, 7th January

"Who is Number One?" 7th and 8th Episodes and

"BLACK BOX" 1st and 2nd Episodes

Wednesday Night (8th January) SPECIAL PROGRAMME Including

Entertainment by JOSE REYES

The Marvellous Transformist

APOLLO THEATRE TONIGHT

"The Count of Monte Cristo"

EPOCH 5

"The Conquest of Paris"

Tonight the story moves to Paris and we have perfect a pageant of photographic scenes in Paris. It is a setting indeed worthy of the House of Pathe.

This Film is without doubt the greatest success ever shown at the Apollo.

British Gazette - PATHE'S - French Gazette AMERICAN WAR NEWS

"Spring Fever"

a rattling good Triangle comedy Time and Prices as Usual

COMING SHORTLY

DOROTHY GISH

"Susan Rocks the Boat"

a Triangle Fine Art Comedy with Dorothy Gish and Owen Moore as the stars.

A WINNER ALL THE WAY

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OUTLINES ITS PROGRAM

Instructive Session Planned For Annual Meeting To Be Held January 28-30

The East China Educational Association, which is to hold its annual meeting at Shanghai, January 28-30, issues the following preliminary announcement of the program in the hope that it will stimulate the educators in this part of China to plan to be present at this important meeting. Both Chinese and foreigners are members of the Association and all who are or have been engaged in educational work are invited to attend and to join the society.

One half-day session is to be given to the consideration of religious education and the program for this is being prepared by a committee of which the Rev. H. W. Lane is chairman. One afternoon is to be given to sectional meetings, including one for kindergarten, under the direction of Miss Hackney; one for science teachers, under the direction of Prof. March, and one for Middle School teachers, under the direction of the Rev. B. L. Ancell.

There will be the reports of several important committees to come up for discussion and among the papers to be presented are the following: "How to Standardize the Middle School Curriculum," by F. C. Wilcox; "Government Recognition of Middle Schools," by H. S. Redfern; "The Place of Agricultural Education in Middle and Lower Schools," by J. T. Deiner; "The Social Relations of Men and Women Students," by Dr. Isabel Hamilton; "Measuring Results in School Work," by E. J. Anderson.

MISS MCBRIDE TYPHUS VICTIM IN SIBERIA

China Press Correspondence Lachowfu, Shantung, December 31.—The members of the Southern Baptist Mission in this province are just in receipt of the distressing news of the death of one of our missionaries, Miss Nettie Grace McBride. A telegram from Omsk, Siberia, states that she died of typhus, at that place just before Christmas.

Miss McBride had a very complete training and long career as trained nurse in America. More than two years ago she came to China representing the Rockefeller Commission, and was attached to the Warren Memorial Hospital, Hwangshien. She studied the language there and, in the Peking Language School, she entered into the work for the Chinese with great sympathy and zeal, and was often called on for loving service to her fellow missionaries.

When the Red Cross appealed for nurses she responded. She and her brothers in the army in France, and felt she could do no less than go into Siberia to help care for the brothers of other women. When the Red Cross trains started west to fight typhus, she went as loyally and courageously as any sister to battle. Born in Ohio, labored in America and China, and buried at Omsk, Siberia—a record of widely scattered usefulness.

British Red Cross Funds

H. D. K. Farnan	£5.00
Holy Trinity Cathedral "Our Day" Offering (further)	£5.00
American Club	100.00
Lane Crawford and Co. Sale of Rosettes	50.00
Chen Kee Shing	500.00
Anon	1.00
British Flower Shop (10th Contribution)	400.00
Photographs	2.00
Association of Lancastrians, balance due "Our Day" Fund	1.00
Per H. M. Consul, Chungking	20.00
Tls.	\$1,124.00
G. Tudhope (Dec.)	25.00
Powhattan Club, Champion Sweep	40.00
Tls.	65.00
\$1,124 at various rates	\$13.55
Tls.	\$78.55

Tls. \$78.55 = £244.43 @ 5/13. Drafts for £244.43 and 15 have been remitted by me to London. In addition to the above I desire to acknowledge the receipt of \$5,000 from the Shanghai Race Club to be applied to Red Cross Work in Siberia and placed at the disposal of the British Red Cross Commissioner to Siberia for that purpose.

A. G. Major, British Consulate General, Shanghai, January 6th, 1919.

SHANTUNG NOTES

China Press Correspondence Lachowfu, Shantung, December 31.—Recently the local magistracy was changed. A young man, Mr. Hsueh of Anhwei, coming to take charge of this office. He says peace and quiet are to be enforced, and for this purpose he is enrolling three hundred police in this county, so he says. The Baptist Mission has just been having a rare pleasure in the visit of Dr. J. F. Love, Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, Virginia. He is accompanied by his wife, and is making a study of missionary conditions on the fields in China and Japan.

The Woman's Bible Training School at this place has just sent out six women. The principal, Miss Mary D. Williford, expects to return to America on furlough sometime this next summer.

Missionary Society Has Meeting Tonight

Prof. Soper To Talk On Ancient And Medieval Missions

Professor Soper, of the department of Missions, in Drew Theological Seminary, U.S.A., will address the meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association to be held in Union Church Hall this evening. Professor Soper will speak on "The Study of Ancient and Medieval Missions in Relation to Modern Missions." The address by the Rev. C. M. Meyers, previously arranged for this meeting, will be given at a later meeting of the Association.

A social gathering, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Y.M.C.A., will precede the business meeting, beginning at 6:30 p.m. The business meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. A cordial welcome is extended to visiting missionaries.

Pershing's Tribute To Britain's Part In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has published an Order of the Day containing the message from General Pershing to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the recent "Britain's Day" in the United States.

"The achievements of the British Empire for humanity are too manifold to enumerate briefly. It entered the war to defend the rights of nations and has unhesitatingly given its sons and wealth. Gathered from the loyal Dominions, the men of the British Empire have carried their victorious flags over many a bloody field. Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's tamers never weakened nor faltered. For the tenacity of her people the war would have been lost. Words of praise are inadequate to express our admiration for her gallant troops."

CHINA CUSTOMS FIGURES

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, January 4.—The Customs revenue for 1918 shows a decrease of over 1,550,000 Halkwan taels as compared with 1917, the total collections in round numbers being H. Tls. 36,334,100. The collection at Dairen was a record.

All foreign obligations secured on the Customs have been fully met up to the end of 1918.

The revenue from the native customs houses under Sir Francis Aglen show an increase of over H. Tls. 196,000, the total under this heading being H. Tls. 3,972,000.

Earldoms Certain For Haig And Beatty

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 2.—It is authoritatively stated that earldoms will be conferred on Admiral Sir David Beatty and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig when the war is definitely at an end.

BEATTY IS PROMOTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 1.—Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Marquess of Milford Haven, and Admiral Sir George Patey have been retired at their own request and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper have been promoted admirals.

RED CROSS SUCCORS RUSSIAN RAIL MEN

Vladivostok, Siberia, December 24.—Through the American Red Cross and the Russian Railway Service—the latter being made up of American engineers who came out here to assist in rehabilitating the Siberian railways—at least two thousand Russian employees along the Trans-Siberian line will be given supplies of warm winter clothing which are desperately needed.

These Russian employees are men who have stayed faithfully at their posts in spite of the disorganization of railway service and in many instances without pay for a period of three months. The employees all along the line to the West are reported badly in need of clothing.

Accordingly the Red Cross has arranged to provide clothing material and garments for two thousand at once, and the supplies will be taken West and distributed by members of the Russian Railway Service. Beginning yesterday the Red Cross warehouse and the next three or four barracks No. 7 hummed with activity. The supplies were rushed up to the naval barracks in auto trucks and were arranged into individual packages in a large hallway of the barracks. This package system facilitates quick distribution from the train as it rolls westward. Each employee is given cloth for an overcoat, cloth for a suit, two suits of underwear, two outer shirts, two pairs of gloves, three pairs of socks, and buttons and thread to make up the cloth into garments. A series of tables was arranged at the barracks and the American engineers readily devised a system for cutting the cloth and making up the packages. Two blankets were also included in the package.

This train of garments will be made up within the next three or four days and dispatched westward at once. Authoritative reports have reached the Red Cross and other officials here telling of the fine example set by these Russian employees in making it possible for the Trans-Siberian line to be kept running at all. The American Red Cross and the Russian Railway Service are glad to have an opportunity to distribute these garments to men so well worthy of them.

OIL TRAFFIC DURING WAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 3.—The Ministry of Shipping announces that upwards of a million tons of fuel-oil was carried during the war by 761 steamers fitted with double bottoms and tanks. Only 15,000 tons of that oil was lost in transit by enemy action and 2,000 tons by marine loss.

Peking Lower House To Vote On Cabinet

The personnel of the new Chinese Cabinet will be voted on today by the Lower House, according to a Peking telegram last night. It is expected that the entire body as nominated by Premier Chen Nung-shun will be approved, as the An Fu Club has already agreed to accept the nominees.

202 U-BOATS LOST IN WAR

Paris, January 4.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to the Petit Parisien the number of German submarines destroyed during the war total 202. Fourteen were destroyed by the Germans themselves before the conclusion of the armistice. Fifty-eight submarines, of which nine are lying in neutral ports, ought to be delivered to the Allies.

BRITISH REVENUE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 1.—The revenue of the United Kingdom for the past nine months totaled £509,165,805 showing an increase of £108,515,502 as compared with the corresponding period in 1917.

The total expenditure chargeable against revenue during the same period was £364,983,606 (2), as compared with £229,435,062. Interest and other charges on the War Debt amounted to £215,410,379, as compared with £144,678,657.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

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(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

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Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

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Violoncello J. Cherniavsky
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